

# THE AMERICAN

VOL. IV.—NO. 108.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1882.

PRICE, 6 CENTS.

## CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN.

Among the contributors to THE AMERICAN during August were:

GEORGE W. ALLEN, Philadelphia; NOAH BROOKS, New York; THEODORE CHILD, Paris; EUGENE L. DIDIER, Baltimore; C. DAVIS ENGLISH, Philadelphia; T. FRANCIS GORDON, West Chester, Pa.; HOWARD M. JENKINS, Philadelphia; D. OTIS KELLOGG, Vineland, N. J.; GEORGE T. LANIGAN, New York; REGINALD LEWIN, New York; W. N. LOCKINGTON, Philadelphia; MRS. M. C. PYLE, Wilmington, Del.; J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Philadelphia; ISAAC SHARPLESS, Haverford College; SHIRO SHIBA (of Japan), Philadelphia; ROBERT ELLIS THOMPSON, University of Pennsylvania; ELLIS VARNALL, Philadelphia.

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

UP to this writing, Mr. CONKLING has not seen fit to meet the charges of the Albany Journal with any explicit contradiction, although Governor CORNELL has avowed his responsibility for those charges, and has given the public fuller details. It is alleged before the world that Mr. CONKLING urged Mr. CORNELL to use his executive influence to coerce members of the Legislature into voting for the ex-Senator's reelection, and that he made corrupt proposals to secure the Governor's signature to two bills remitting taxes on corporations. All this, from the chief executive officer of his own State, Mr. CONKLING receives with silence. Has he abandoned all regard for his own reputation, or are we to regard his silence as a confession?

The JAY GOULD party and its organs retort upon Mr. CORNELL in the usual "you're another" style. They meet grave charges against Mr. CONKLING with charges of considerable, though not of equal, gravity against Mr. CORNELL. They say that the Governor, when at the head of a telegraph company, used the money of the corporation to speculate in its stocks, and that he then incurred losses to the company and to individuals which are still unpaid. This Mr. CORNELL has met in a way which Mr. CONKLING would do well to imitate, if he can. He meets it with an explicit denial of all the essential facts. Mr. JAY GOULD was "raiding" the telegraph company's stock, and Mr. CORNELL and other directors united to form a "blind pool" for the purpose of defeating his plans. But, as a matter of fact, their operations went no farther than preparations for resistance; neither the company nor any holder of its stock could have suffered by operations which never went beyond the initial stage; and if it be true that a Mr. TILLOTSON resigned from the directors on learning of Mr. CORNELL's plans, it is equally true that the old gentleman was hasty in reaching his conclusions. This is Mr. CORNELL's way of the story. It should be easy of verification or refutation, and it calls for none of the outlay of impassioned rhetoric which our New York contemporaries waste on it. Meanwhile, so long as it is an issue of veracity between Mr. JAY GOULD and his set, on the one side, and Governor CORNELL, on the other, the public will not find it hard to decide which to believe.

THE friends of Mr. WADSWORTH's candidacy for the governorship are disposed, very naturally, to make their advantage out of this turmoil. They do not profess to put much faith in Mr. JAY GOULD, but they suggest the wisdom of putting forward a candidate who will need less defence during the campaign than Mr. CORNELL probably will. There is a show of wisdom in this, but not the reality. It would be very bad for public morals to allow a man of Mr. GOULD's stamp to make and unmake candidates; very bad for public morals to abandon a candidate against whom nothing has been proved by even *prima facie* evidence, because it would be handier to have one who is not even charged with anything. If once we are to begin that, where will it end? Would even Mr. WADSWORTH be safe, if the GOULD faction thought it necessary to put him out of the way? We presume he has not been packed away in cotton up to date, but has been living among his fellow-citizens. Has he ever bought or sold or inherited or borrowed

anything? If he has, he can be lied about, and will need no defence, only so long as he is not worth attacking. Had this sort of cowardly prudence ruled the party at Chicago, Mr. GARFIELD never would have been nominated to the presidency. On the eve of that convention, Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD declared it would never do to nominate Mr. GARFIELD, as the charges about the Credit Mobilier would ruin him. How many votes did he lose through the influence of the figures 329, which zealous Democrats plastered on walls and chalked on fences in the week before the Indiana election? The wisest men of the party declared that it had been a bad blunder to harp on that string.

If Mr. WADSWORTH is a better candidate than Mr. CORNELL, apart from these unproved charges, then by all means nominate the better man. But if Mr. CORNELL has made a good record as a Governor, the wrath of rings and corporations he has refused to accommodate should not stand in the way of his renomination. Nor will it hurt him with the average voter that Mr. JAY GOULD is so eager to prevent his reelection.

Meantime, it no longer admits of a doubt that Messrs. GOULD, CONKLING and ARTHUR have found their candidate for the governorship in Mr. Secretary FOLGER. This gentleman has announced that he is a candidate, and will accept the nomination if he is satisfied that there is a popular demand for it. It is a pity that such phrases as these stand for nothing, and merely indicate the candidate's desire to be thought modest.

THERE is talk again of Mr. ROBERT LINCOLN's retirement from the Secretaryship of War. We do not believe in this oft-repeated rumor, but we should have preferred to have him resign before he made the bad blunder of removing General STURGIS from the command of the Soldiers' Home in Washington. General STURGIS recently brought very serious charges against two of the three commissioners appointed for the government of the institution. He declared that they had been guilty of just such speculation as has disgraced the guardians of our Philadelphia Almshouse. They had treated the gardens of the Home as their own, securing from them a constant supply of flowers, fruit and vegetables for their private residences. Mr. LINCOLN has ordered no inquiry into these charges. He has taken no steps to have these two gentlemen removed from the responsible position they have abused. But he has removed General STURGIS, who made the charges, upon their recommendation. It was said at first that this step was justified by the action of the Senate, which, after an investigation of matters relating to the Home, passed and sent to the House a bill containing a provision that the military head of the Home shall be an officer on the retired list. But, as Senator CONGER has shown the Secretary, the action was exactly the reverse of this. In order not to prejudice the questions raised by General STURGIS's charges, the Senate enacted that the rule as to filling that post in this way should not go into effect until the time for which General STURGIS was appointed had expired.

While Mr. LINCOLN is anything but sensitive to the public interest in this matter, he is sensitive enough where he is touched personally. During the winter, Colonel TAYLOR was ordered from Newport, Ky., to active service on the Plains. Thereupon the Colonel wrote a very improper and foolish letter to the War Department, charging this transfer upon certain subordinates in the service, and declaring he would use political influence to have it countermanded. It is not alleged, we believe, that he tried to use any such influence, but the letter was a grave offence against military etiquette, which called for some notice. Mr. LINCOLN dealt out the severest. Colonel TAYLOR was court-martialed, and, upon the finding of the court, has been rebuked in general orders. He had better have stolen all the Government garden "truck" from Newport to Washington, than have written that passionate letter.

It is ascertained that two hundred millions of WINDOM (or extended) bonds were mailed to the Treasury on the first day of August, to be exchanged into three per cent. bonds. Most of these are the property of the National Banks, and are held as security for circulation. This represents a saving of a million a year to the Government while these bonds run.

The United States is one of five countries which are reducing their National debts. The others are Germany, Holland, Denmark and England. England effected a reduction of £7,448,445 during the year ending March 31, being a very little more than one per cent. of the principal. France is doing better than this, and Germany has practically no National debt. Formerly, the Hohenzollerns had no credit, and so were forced into the habit of conducting their government, and even their wars, on a cash basis. This habit still clings to them.

Mr. MERRICK's presentation of the government case in the Star Route prosecutions for conspiracy gives universal satisfaction. No person can read it without feeling that the prosecution has been conducted with a view simply to the punishment of these offenders, and without any reserves of a political kind. The selection of two such Democrats as Mr. KER and Mr. MERRICK, of itself, indicated that the Department of Justice rose above political considerations in this matter; and the free scope which has been given to the counsel for the prosecution confirms this. It was said and feared that some means would be taken to draw a line of discrimination between Mr. DORSEY and his associates. The latter would be sacrificed to the popular indignation, while a way of escape would be found for the ex-Senator, who had stood so prominent in "the GRANT crowd," and had been honored publicly as a leader of the Stalwart Republicans. This expectation is set at nought by Mr. MERRICK's summing up of the Government's case. Mr. TURNER is the only person named in the indictment whose conviction Mr. MERRICK did not demand. Mr. DORSEY with Mr. BRADY shared his sharpest censure. The flimsy character of the defence was exposed easily; the presentation of the case for the prosecution was all that could be asked. And when, towards the close of his speech, Mr. MERRICK turned from this specific offence, and pointed to the great mass of official corruption of which this was the most glaring specimen in our recent history, he spoke with genuine feeling and impressive utterance, asking the jury to do their share to put a stop to this incoming tide. The effect of Mr. MERRICK's speech was at once visible in the change of tone in the defence. Mr. WILSON, who followed Mr. MERRICK on that side, showed none of the jaunty and self-confident manner with which his predecessors in the defence had conducted it. Both the accused and their lawyers are reaching the conclusion that this is to be a very serious business.

THE Tariff Commission has begun and ended its sessions in Boston, and has wended its way westward to Buffalo. The character of the testimony received was much the same as in New York, the most important case presented being that of the sugar importers. As the Commission has no larger question to settle than this, it is to be hoped that it will give it a fair share of its attention. It should give a hearing to the District Attorney who conducted the case against the sugar importers in Baltimore some years ago. He had, and perhaps still has, some valuable documents which were not laid before the jury, but which cast a great deal of light on the manner of preparing high-grade sugars in Demarara to pass as sugars of low grade through our Custom Houses. We observe in several quarters a disposition among the friends of the protective policy to favor a large reduction of the duties on sugars of low grade. The chief end of a protective duty is to increase the amount of home production. But the area within which sugar-cane will grow in the United States is very limited. If the whole of it were cultivated thoroughly, it could not produce more than a fraction of the quantity of sugar consumed by our people. The yield is little or no greater under our protective Tariff, than it was under the low Tariff which preceded the war. And the representatives of the States concerned, while zealous for the maintenance of the sugar duties, as a rule give no support to the protective policy generally. On a test vote last session, only one Louisiana representative voted with the Protectionists.

THE New York Times represents the laboring classes of this State, so far as they are represented by the workingmen's Convention, as cherishing towards their employers feelings as bitter as any that could be felt by the pauper laborers of Europe. To show this, it puts into their mouth words which they never uttered. It makes them say that no legislation of the past twenty years has conferred any benefit on the workingmen of this country. On the contrary, the convention distinctly recognized "the practical benefits of the just provision of the act of 1872," which legalized trades unions and forbade the application to them of the old common law of conspiracy, which still is in force in New York. The Convention merely asked, and very justly, that the act be amended to enable trades unions to procure charters from the State. The language quoted by the Times was from a resolution which the Convention not merely refused to adopt, but distinctly repudiated by its reference to the act of 1872. Again, the Times quoted from a wild speech denouncing "rent, usury and profit" as "the curse of the laboring man of to-day." But the Convention repudiated this, also, by demanding that rates for transportation be so regulated by law as to leave the corporations engaged in this work "a fair profit." Our working people are not wild in their ideas, although their Conventions may have wild people in attendance. And they are sound Protectionists. They ask for "such revision of the Tariff as shall fully protect American labor against the labor of foreign countries."

The Convention asked for the establishment of arbitration in the settlement of disputes between capital and labor. We heartily second this, but, as the Convention recognized, it is applicable only where the employer, as well as his workmen, consents. For several years past, there has been a general refusal of American employers to submit to arbitration, although it is in use very generally in England. We should welcome almost anything that would bring them to change their minds about this. In Pennsylvania it was believed that boards of conciliation, *i. e.*, conferences of an equal number of masters and workmen, would supply this want. But of late years they have not done so.

Mr. CAMERON's State Committee Chairman, Mr. COOPER, has decided to try the experiment of using HUBBELL's extortions to belittle and cover his own demands upon the United States officials. The political organization of Pennsylvania clerks at Washington, has decided, at Mr. COOPER's suggestion, that they will pay their assessments to him, and not to HUBBELL. This is good for the CAMERON campaign fund, and the money will be much needed before the campaign is over, but how are Mr. HUBBELL's Stalwart favorites to be pulled through? They beset him upon all sides, and will continue to do so, and it is no consolation to him to be told that the money he wants for them has been paid to help Mr. CAMERON's Pennsylvania ticket. In the end, the clerks will be pushed hard to help HUBBELL. As for the political shouters who passed the resolutions referred to, no sympathy need be wasted upon them, if they should be obliged to pay both assessments, while the others interested have a possible way out, if they choose to take it, and that is to pay no assessments at all, and organize in their own defence. That would speedily challenge the attention of the country, and would do more to put an end to this abuse than any other one thing.

THE Labor Convention at Philadelphia, on Monday, took no political action of any consequence, except resolving to endorse the nomination of ARMSTRONG, the Greenback candidate, for Governor. It is hoped in the CAMERON camps that this may help General BEAVER; in reality, it will have little or no effect upon the relative strength of the Republican and Democratic parties in Pennsylvania.

PREPARATIONS for the celebration of the Bi-Centenary Anniversaries of Pennsylvania go on, and, as far as the committees in charge of them may be able to accomplish it, the affair will be made what is in the American vernacular termed "a success." The plan adopted several months ago, and heretofore freely discussed in these columns, has been substantially adhered to, and the celebration will consist of a four days' succession of open-air pageantry—largely street parades, the last day being one of military display, in which bodies of troops from this and other States, with some detachments of the regular army, are expected to take part.



As the anniversaries are now but about sixty days distant, it is evident that great activity on the part of the management, and general coöperation by the public, will be needful, in order to have the preparations all made in good time. As to the work of the committees, we have little doubt of its being energetically pushed forward; as to the response from the public, there is room for question. Unfortunately, the celebration has not fixed itself in the mind of the community as a thing entitled to earnest support. That the bi-centenary of the Commonwealth should be remembered in a fitting way is perfectly agreed to, and there would be, proportionately, as much hearty endorsement of this celebration as there was of the national one, in 1876, if only the manner of it had been as happily chosen. The great exhibition, six years ago, was a fine conception, magnificently carried to success, and it was perfectly appropriate to the events which it commemorated. Everybody felt this, and everybody therefore gave it hearty sympathy, if not more substantial support.

BUT the celebration now intended is in some respects insufficient, in others unsuitable, and in others altogether unfit. A part of it—as, for instance, the street display of the trades and arts, and the singing festival of the Welsh choral societies—has enough of fitness to prevent objection, but it must be admitted that it forms a very inadequate celebration, while unfortunately the additional features not only do not improve the matter, but, on the contrary, weaken the effect of the good features. Without them, the programme would be weak; with them, it is grotesque. To celebrate the founding of WILLIAM PENN'S Commonwealth with a display of soldiery is in contravention of all historical, if not ethical, propriety, and to signify the growth of the State in its two hundred years of wonderful life, by a series of street spectacles, little superior to the *mardi-gras* shows of the Southern cities, is to exhibit, certainly, a discouraging measure of appreciation for the elements of true greatness in the history and character of Pennsylvania. Such an affair must unfortunately discredit the State and its people. The more noise it makes, the louder will be the echo of surprise at the singular form of celebration which we have selected. The "homage to the arts of Peace" that would have been so fit and appropriate in commemorating the bi-centenary of a State so crowded with peaceful industries, is so completely omitted from the programme, that the greater the apparent "success" may be, the more it must be evident the plan was a wrong one.

It is now too late to expect any essential changes to be made in the programme. Such as it is, it will have to be carried out. As we have already said, the committees in charge of it seem to be working in good earnest, considering their lack of hearty support. So far as it is possible to make a satisfactory result out of a faulty plan, they may achieve tolerable success. But it would be a most excessive measure of complaisance, and perhaps an altogether mischievous one, to express any greater friendliness to their work than this. As it has no fitness, historically or otherwise, it lacks altogether the foundation which such an affair should have in order to merit approval and support. If the street parades are large and showy, as they probably will be; if the pageant of PENN'S landing is a pretty good counterfeit, as perhaps it may be; if the second-hand banners and painted scenery from the Baltimore "Oriole" show prove available for this spectacle, as they are expected to do; if the bands make as much music, the cannons as much thunder, the mock Indians, the clowns, etc., as much street fun, and the "infantry, cavalry and artillery" as much warlike show, as has been anticipated: of course, we shall all feel full of the enthusiasm of the moment, but none of this will pass into history as anything more than what it is—a most inadequate and unsuitable celebration of Pennsylvania's Bi-Centenary Anniversaries.

IN the East, there is a good deal of talk about the need of a new departure in politics. It is said that the old parties represent no live issues, and that the sooner the division is made on new lines the better for the country. In the West, we should have expected less dissatisfaction. From the Pennsylvania line to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, and from the Cumberland River to Lake Superior, the Prohibition question is everywhere up for discussion and settlement. In all the North-

ern States of this great area, the Republicans are giving the Temperance party aid and comfort. That party proposed and carried the Prohibitory amendments in Iowa and Kansas. It professes itself ready for a like experiment in Indiana and several other States. It has risked a political defeat by its resistance to the Liquor interest in Ohio. Yet the representatives of the Temperance party got together last week in Chicago, and resolved, for the third or fourth time, to organize a new party on just this issue, and to withdraw from both the old parties. A more absurd policy could not be devised. No Temperance legislation ever has been secured by a separate party movement of this kind. The Maine and Vermont laws were passed by the old Democratic party before the war, and have been maintained by the Republican party since. The Iowa and Kansas legislation is due to the Republicans. A separate Temperance party could only weaken the hold of this reform upon those who are capable of carrying it into effect.

In both Ohio and Indiana the Democracy are finding that their championship of the Liquor interest is not so sure a path to success as they had expected. In Ohio the Liquor men are discovering that they made a bad mistake in effecting their hasty alliance with the Democrats. They have contributed some \$35,000 or more to help the Democrats to a victory, which will accomplish nothing for themselves. There is no election this year, except for a number of insignificant State offices, which can influence legislation in no way. The Republicans have the Legislature and the Governor, and will continue to have them for a year to come. If the Democrats should win, by the help of the distillers, brewers and saloon-keepers, the Republicans may be forced to an alliance with the Prohibitionists. In that case, they will begin by passing stricter Sunday and Liquor laws than they have enacted as yet, and will proceed to submit a Prohibitory amendment to the popular vote. The Liquor dealers of Iowa would be glad now of just such legislation as is resisted so fiercely in Ohio. Perhaps before a year has passed, the Liquor interest of Ohio will be glad to see it restored.

MR. HARRIS, of the Massachusetts delegation in Congress, having declined a reelection, Governor LONG has been offered the nomination and has accepted it. We think this a matter for general congratulation. Mr. HARRIS was an excellent member of the House, and extremely faithful in attention to his duties. But Mr. LONG will be all this and more. He is a man of that subtle personal influence which is of itself a force in politics. His integrity and independence of judgment, his insight into affairs and devotion to the cause of reform, his fine culture and broad geniality, all justify the great popularity he has enjoyed as Governor of the most exacting of States. We believe that Mr. LONG steps into the National arena to stay, and that ultimately he will fill much higher places in the Nation's service than a seat in the House of Representatives.

The final retirement of Mr. LONG from the governorship, which this acceptance seals, narrows the choice to Mr. CRAPO and Mr. BISHOP. Mr. BISHOP has been the president of the State Senate, and has support from each of the extreme wings of the party. The office-holding set favor this selection, because were it to be made they could claim some credit for it; the extreme Independents favor it, because of Mr. CRAPO'S vote on the River and Harbor bill. Neither of these fractions of the party has a candidate of its own, and neither of them can recognize in Mr. BISHOP a representative of its especial ideas. Both want him rather than Mr. CRAPO, for the sake of a slight political demonstration. The main body of the party seems to support Mr. CRAPO. Mr. HOAR is particularly zealous for his nomination, because it would indicate that the River and Harbor bill is not regarded by the people generally as some of the newspapers regard it, and therefore will not stand in the way of his own reelection to the Senate.

THE Virginia political situation is becoming somewhat "mixed," and it appears more than likely that MAHONE has already enjoyed his easiest days of "boss-ship." The revolt of the four Senators, which prevented the adoption by the Legislature of the elaborate gerrymander which MAHONE had devised, has been followed by other and equally important defections. MASSEY, the ex-Auditor, one of the men who set MAHONE on his pedestal, broke away and became the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large, against JOHN S. WISE. A straight-

out Republican candidate for the same place appeared, Rev. Mr. DAWSON, a colored man, who is expected to receive some part at least of the colored Republican support—all of which MAHONE'S necessities require, if he is to be successful. Next, the two Republican Representatives in Congress, JORGENSON and DEZENDORF, are running for reelection, notwithstanding that MAHONE has placed other candidates in the field in their districts. And finally, in the Ninth District, FULKERSON, one of the two "Readjusters" in the present House of Representatives, has come out independently, renouncing allegiance to MAHONE, and defying him and all his powers. FULKERSON is an energetic leader, and will give the "Boss" a lively struggle.

Altogether, it is very evident that nothing preserves MAHONE'S power but his control of the United States officials in Virginia. This "patronage," President ARTHUR, following an agreement arranged between Senators CAMERON, LOGAN and MAHONE, has placed unreservedly in the Virginian's hands, as he has given the like "patronage" in Pennsylvania into the hands of Mr. CAMERON. The peddling of these offices, and the power of levying assessments upon them (one of these just made amounts to 5 per cent. of their salaries), alone maintain for MAHONE his clutch on Virginia, supported though he is by his Readjuster colleague-elect, RIDDLEBERGER. The two have yet between them nearly eleven years of Senatorial service, but they will find it hard to hold their "boss-ship," nevertheless.

In the disputed Republican district of East Tennessee, the Second, two candidates are now in the field, each nominated by a Republican convention, and each claiming to be "regular." As to their regularity, in a party sense, there is no occasion to inquire; it is evident enough that the present Representative, HOUK, ought to be beaten, and there appears no reason to doubt the merit and capability of his competitor, Mr. RULE, of the Knoxville *Chronicle*, a Republican with a better record than HOUK. It will show badly for the Second District, with its large Republican majority, if it should reelect such a member as HOUK, when offered the opportunity of choosing a sober and reputable man. HOUK, it is said, has hurried off to Washington to get some of HUBBELL'S looting, but it is a satisfaction to reflect that the demands upon this corruption pile must be so very heavy, there being so many "lame ducks" of the Stalwart flock to be helped from it, that it will hardly hold out to the satisfaction of all.

It is quite disheartening to those who hoped we had reached an end of sectional bitterness, to read the reports in full of the recent proceedings in Choctaw County, Alabama. Nothing that we hear of the negro conspiracy to massacre the whites, makes the story a bit more probable than when it reached us by telegraph. We even find it quite impossible to believe that any intelligent man in Alabama gives, or gave, the slightest credence to the story, or regarded it as anything but a pretence to cover acts which sorely needed excuses of some kind. Even if the white people of Choctaw County believed the story, they had the regular administration of justice in their own hands, and could have proceeded at leisure to punish all who were found guilty. Instead of this they took a vote at a mass meeting on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, in his absence, fully two hundred voting against the resolution to hang the man, but the majority carrying it. Their victim, JACK TURNER, was the chairman of the Republican county committee, so that the act has all the appearance of an intention to terrorize the colored voters of a closely divided district, in which the negroes have a small majority, but the whites do most of the voting. He was known to all who knew him to have personal, as well as political, enemies among his white neighbors. This of itself was sufficient reason for delay, that the evidence might be sifted in the course of a legal proceeding. But they voted his death, without even giving him a hearing, and proceeded to execute their atrocious resolution in the face of day. They then subjected his alleged accomplices to torture, by flogging and otherwise, to extort confessions, but in vain. In this, the last quarter of the nineteenth century, in this civilized and Christian country, judicial torture was thus employed to force these poor creatures to incriminate themselves, and the torturers tell of it with no sign of shame!

It seems quite impossible for the white people of the South to understand how such deeds as this strike, not the North only, but the whole

civilized world. They complain of the distrust and alienation of the Northern people, and when we choose a President they take it as an injury that he is not the man acceptable to themselves. Yet they always can be counted on to do something which will strengthen the remnant of distrust, by proving that they have no regard for the black man's rights, and do not regard him as standing on the human level. It is true that this is the act of a very small part of the Southern people, and there may be such a general repudiation of it as will relieve the South generally from all responsibility for it. We heartily hope there will be. But although we have seen references to the matter in papers from other States than Alabama, we have not found anything like an emphatic disapproval.

THE Congressional nominations are now being rapidly made, and some of them are especially notable. Speaker KEIFER has been renominated in Ohio, and so, also, two other of the present Republican members, Judge TAYLOR in the GARFIELD (Nineteenth) District, and Dr. UPDEGRAFF in the Sixteenth. In the only Republican district of Louisiana, the Third, now represented by C. B. DARRALL, there are two Republican candidates in the field, Senator KELLOGG and Judge TAYLOR BEATTIE. Each was nominated by his own convention. In the Sixth or "Shoe-string" District of Mississippi, LYNCH, the colored member seated when CHALMERS was ousted, has been renominated by the Republicans. CHALMERS is now a candidate in the Second District, against MANNING, Democrat, the present member, and has secured some Republican endorsement, as well as the alleged support of the Administration and HUBBELL. A colored man, however, has appeared as an Independent Republican candidate. In the First District of West Virginia, NATHAN GOFF, Jr., who was Secretary of the Navy for some time, under President HAYES, has been nominated by the Republicans, and amongst other conspicuous members of the present House who are renominated, are ORTH and CALKINS, of Indiana, Republicans, and TUCKER, of Virginia, and MORRISON, of Illinois, Democrats.

THE newspapers have been giving to Mr. O'DONOVAN ROSSA an amount of attention which is by no means justified by his importance. Some years ago he started a "Skirmishing Fund" to carry on his erratic operations against England. But the controllers of the Nationalist party among the Irish took the fund out of his hands, on finding that he was using it for mischief, and placed it in the hands of Trustees. At the same time, they offered to return his contribution to any person who was not satisfied with the new arrangement. At that time Mr. ROSSA was connected with the Nationalists in some subordinate way, and did not dare to break with them. Since his dynamite proceedings became known, the Nationalists cast him utterly from their fellowship, as every respectable body of Irishmen has done. He now wants the fund back in his own hands, and demands its surrender. For this purpose he gathered a number of his scanty following into a meeting for which he claimed a representative character, and exhausted the English language in resolutions denouncing the Trustees and demanding the money. Whereupon our newspapers generally publish his proceedings as disclosing new depths of folly and venality in the American Irish.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Irish Land Act of 1881 authorized the Commissioner created under that act to assign to farm-laborers a cottage and a plot of ground on the farm of their employers, to be held of those employers on the same terms as the act secured for the farmers from the landlords. Unhappily the act failed to vest either the Commissioners or the ordinary courts of law with any power to enforce this provision. As a consequence, it is and remains a dead-letter. The laborers can get nothing under the act which they could not get before it was passed. Of course, there is a great deal of discontent among them, and all the more for the false hopes which the act excited. As usual, the Land League is charged as being responsible in some way for the failure. The League heartily supported the proposal to make such assignments, in the great Convention held just before the act was passed. The class of farmers which make up the League employ on their farms no labor but their own and that of their families. The laboring class look for employment mainly to the farmers of the North, and the large farmers in other parts of the Kingdom,—districts and classes in which the League had very little support.



THE troubles among the Irish Constabulary have broken out afresh, and large resignations from the force are threatened. The authorities evidently were irritated deeply by the spirit exhibited by the members of the force in Limerick, and they proceeded to show their resentment, as soon as matters seemed quiet, by ordering five officers from Limerick down to Ulster for service. Each of these men must have served for a good many years to secure his promotion. Their prospects of a retiring pension, therefore, must have been not remote; yet they all resigned rather than obey the order, and many others threaten resignation unless they are restored and the order withdrawn. As the telegraph lines are all in the control of the Government, it was easy to prevent despatches from Limerick going to the other centres of population and police. But what a ridiculous attitude is taken by a Government which depends for the maintenance of order, at a critical time, upon men whom it thus keeps in the dark with more than paternal care. We still believe that it is the disgust of the constables with the dirty work required of them in evicting poor tenants and the like, that is at the bottom of these troubles. That they have no liking for such work is shown by the fact that in many cases they make up a small sum from their own scanty pay for the evicted family.

GENERAL WOLSELEY is not making the clean and prompt sweep in Egypt, which his admirers looked for. Nobody ever doubted that the British troops were the better armed and better disciplined; but it proves that ARABI's soldiers are by no means the ragged rabble that the British correspondents supposed them. They stand firmly under fire; and they return it with such promptness and efficiency that the British cavalry cannot get near them; and, while they are driven back at one point and another, it is after inflicting losses which make their enemy understand that they mean business. In a fight at Kassassin the British lost one hundred and twenty men.

THE details of the massacre in Corea, which reach us from Japan, show it to have been particularly atrocious. The uncle of the King put himself at the head of the anti-foreign party, and is said to have usurped the throne. Every person in the royal suite, except the King, was disposed of with oriental thoroughness, even the child-heir to the throne and his child-wife being forced to take poison. The Japanese embassy fled to the nearest port, assailed by the insurrectionists on their route, and escaped with the loss of several lives. As Japan is the only country thus involved, it devolves upon her to take such steps as may be necessary to redress the wrongs of her representatives and restore the lawful King, if he be still alive. An expedition for this purpose is in preparation, and the annexation of Corea to the island empire is among the possibilities of the immediate future.

(See *News Summary*, page 333.)

#### FREE THOUGHT AND FREE-THINKERS.

"ABOUT this time," the almanacs should say at the close of August, "look out for Free-Thinkers." Ever since the days of ETHAN ALLEN and TOM PAINE we have had this kind of people in America. Fifty or sixty years ago they were much more common than they are now. FANNY WRIGHT and ROBERT OWEN held the attention of a proportionally larger public than listen to Colonel INGERSOLL. It is only since about 1830 that scepticism has ceased to be the fashion in America, and the profession of Christianity has ceased to be almost the monopoly of the female sex. It is true, that each new organization of the anti-religious forces has the appearance of a fresh departure. But this grows out of a circumstance which is their weakness. Religious organizations transmit themselves from generation to generation. The same religious papers, the same churches, the same benevolent societies, the same household worship, are passed on from generation to generation. But the negationists can organize nothing that will last. The irreligious spirit is like that familiar spirit whom MICHEL SCOTT, the wizard, set to twist the seasand into ropes. Its organizing work is undone nearly as fast as it is done. It builds "Paine Halls," and the sheriff sells them. It organizes societies, and the first puff of personal ill-feeling rends them into their elements. It starts national leagues, each of which is a brand-new sensation, because a dozen preceding ones have been forgotten. Suppose that the religious sentiment of the country had to begin its or-

ganization now, would there not be an uprising and a sensation in the newspapers, as the elements got together in convention?

The Free-Thinking movement has very little national significance. The American people are not a "free-thinking" people. The word "free" has no more charm for them in that connection, than it has in the phrases "free-love" and "free-trade." They are conscious of being *free* to think what they please, so far as any human power can concern them; and they also are more or less clearly conscious of the infinite importance of right thinking on the greatest of themes. And they know that the meaning of "free-thought" in the mouths of these professed advocates of it, is negative thought, the denial of all that is known and believed as regards the very highest interests of mankind. They do not know why it should be "freer" in thought to say "no" than to say "yes." And they do know that the high affirmations involved at this point have both sufficient practical evidence of their truth, and the highest practical importance for human life.

This sufficient evidence is not of the sort which is to be found in books published by our Tract societies. Those books may have their uses; we do not judge them. But the truest evidence of the realities in which Christians believe, is to be seen in the lives of individuals and of communities which come under their influence. When HARRIET MARTINEAU scoffed at religion in HENRY CLAY's presence, the great Kentuckian interrupted her. He admitted that for his own part he had not the practical acquaintance with the matter which he would like to have; but he added that he had seen such evidence of its power in other men's lives as left him no room for doubt. And with this conviction, he could not be silent when anyone spoke in depreciation of it. Mr. CLAY's conclusion commends itself to common-sense. He knew as well as anyone, that there were hypocrites in the churches, and some very poor specimens of Christianity among their genuine members. But he knew also that these things must be expected, and that they do not detract in the least from the general value of Christian institutions and Christian teaching. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, who spent a good part of his early life in Kentucky, describes somewhere the moral transformation which comes over a frontier town in a few years because some Methodist or Campbellite preacher has ridden in to make his home among its wild and reckless population. Drinking is checked; gambling conceals itself; Sunday labor comes to an end; swearing and cursing are seldom heard. A new centre of civilizing and moralizing influence comes with the gathering of a Christian church. Rough men yield to that influence, and are changed visibly. What would the West have been without such influences as these? Society could not have held together. There is no such thing, and there never was, as a great community subsisting upon Atheism. Social order must have the background of the infinite to secure its stability.

"If these influences are to be seen everywhere," it may be said, "why have we any free-thinkers?" For many reasons, much like those which account for our having Free-Traders. Some are such because they approach the subject with prepossessions which deprive evidence of practical force. Some have had religion presented to them in such forbidding shape, by its professed friends, that they have learned to hate it. This is poor logic on their part, but it is only in the stronger class of minds that *logic* is more potent than *association of ideas*. It is said that Colonel INGERSOLL's youthful experiences had much to do with his becoming a sceptic. Others have not the intellectual seriousness to deal fairly and honestly with the evidence. "Come and see!" was the advice one Apostle gave to another in this connection. They do not come and see. For a time, ALEXANDER HAMILTON fell in with the scoffing and sceptical spirit which prevailed in his days. One evening, as he was returning from a social party, in which he had indulged this spirit more than ever before, he paused on his doorstep and reflected that he had no right to any opinion on the subject. It occurred to him that the smallest retainer he had ever received for the exercise of his profession, had secured a more earnest examination of the points at issue, than he ever had given to this great question of the truth of Christianity. He at once determined to "go and see" what there was in it, and his examination of it resulted in a complete change of his views. Mr. HAMILTON had been the victim of what is the commonest temptation of men of alert and active intellect. They find it easy to form an adverse opinion, and to support it by a great many plausible

arguments and forcible instances. This opinion falls in with the results of desultory reading or professional study. It flatters their sense of self-importance, as making them differ from the multitude of mankind. Their self-complacency in unbelief reminds one of the colored man in the South who thought he was "a great deal too smart" to believe in JESUS CHRIST.

Others have been led into the "Free-Thought" camp by the drifts and undertows of our literary and scientific world. They are in part the victims of the great process of readjustment which is going forward in our time. They see very clearly that it is impossible to reconcile some ascertained scientific and historical truths with statements which they have been taught to treat as essential parts of Christianity. They have lost their hold on the Gospels because of difficulties about the book of Genesis, or the like. Starting out with a preconceived notion of the sort of revelation of Himself God would make, and not finding in the Bible one to correspond in every respect to this notion, they are satisfied that this cannot be a record of his revelations of Himself. They object to the earthen vessel which contains it, as proving the worthlessness of the treasure. They have begun at the wrong end. The only valid evidence of the worth of the Bible is the practical evidence. It can prove itself inspired only by its inspiring men. If it does that, then it authenticates itself to the conscience, and difficulties in this or that part count for nothing. They simply do not concern practical faith at all, and may be left to the discussions of the theological schools.

Much more deeply affected by current drifts are those who have been dragged away by them from the essential ideas on which all religion and all true ethics must rest. The great and very natural enthusiasm for physical science in our days, has led to the assumption—quite unwarranted by any consideration—that it is competent to form for us a complete theory of life and of the universe. But Science has no eyes to discover any such difference as that between right and wrong. Where it uses these words, it does so illogically and with no warrant from its own premises. It knows nothing but mechanical law, and can see in man only a piece of mechanical nature. It has no perception of anything in him which gives him a place above nature, and lays on him a responsibility of which nature knows nothing. To assume that Science is the regulator of life, and its utterances the last word in regard to man, is the fashion of our day—less the fashion, however, than it was ten or fifteen years ago. But, like every other fashion, it will pass away, and the expressions of it which now pass for gospel, will be unearthed for the amusement of coming generations. MOLESCHOTT'S "*Ohne phosphor, keine gedanken*," Tyndall's "matter which contains the promise and the potency of every form of life," Herbert Spencer's "unknown and unknowable,"—these and many other such bits of nineteenth century wisdom will be packed away with the rubbish ARIOSTO found in the moon. But the capacity for faith and hope which lays hold on the Eternal, and the great body of truths, influences and institutions which are associated with the person of JESUS of Nazareth will continue to mould human life and thought unto the fulness of the stature of a perfect manhood.

#### WEEKLY NOTES.

A GENTLEMAN who purchased, at a Philadelphia bookstore, a few days ago, a volume by THEODORE PARKER, found within the leaves a letter, evidently the original, which it seems worth while to print. It has the true flavor, brief as it is, of the writer's character, and for an understanding of its tone and allusions, must be referred to the period of its date, a quarter of a century ago, when JAMES BUCHANAN had just taken his seat as President. The letter is as follows:

BOSTON, 16 May, '57.

MR. REDINGTON:

Dear Sir—Your note, with its enclosure, came in due time. I intended on Fast Day to preach on "the present Triumph of Despotism in America and its Plans for the future," but the newspapers insisted that for the special edification of Governor GARDNER I would preach on *Lying*. I believe the Governor was afraid I should do so—indeed I intended to read an extract from his Proclamation, and then all the passages in the Bible which denounce liars. But I [was] too ill to leave my chamber at the time, and so the liars escaped.

I will send you any pamphlet that I print.

Yours, truly,

THEO. PARKER.

I preach now every Monday, but am still quite weak.

OUR sales to other nations of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, have come to be an item of some importance. For the year that closed on June 30, they amounted as follows: organs, melodeons,

etc., \$687,114; pianos, \$457,822; other instruments, \$122,514, making a total of \$1,267,450. This was a large increase, per cent., from the previous year, when the total was \$974,982. A musical trade journal, in its reports of weekly shipments abroad, gives us some idea where these instruments go to. For the week ending August 19, there were sent from New York, 3 organs to the British West Indies, 92 to British Australasia, 4 to the United States of Colombia, 36 to London, and others to Rotterdam, Hamburg, Mexico and Brazil. Six pianos were sent to Hamburg, 2 to Chili, and 1 to Havre.

AT the session of the Tariff Commission, at Rochester, New York, on Tuesday, Mr. HIRAM SIBLEY, of that city, was presented by Mr. HAYES, President of the Commission, as "the largest farmer in the world." Mr. SIBLEY is the owner of the great estate which ex-Governor SULLIVANT owned and conducted until his death, some three years ago—40,000 acres, in Ford county, Illinois. This has been divided; 20,000 acres are farmed in one estate, under the owner's general direction while the other half has been divided into a large number of moderate holdings, and leased out. Mr. SIBLEY also owns the Howland Island farm, in Cayuga county, New York, the largest farm in that State, and altogether he is the possessor of 143 farms which he leases to tenants, and of a larger number cultivated under his own direction. He may safely compare acres with the great land-holding Dukes of Great Britain.

Lady CANNING accompanied her husband, the Viceroy, to India, was there during the Sepoy mutiny, and ultimately sank under the labor and anxiety that awful period entailed. "A beautiful monument in the gardens of Goodaspore," says Mr. TREVELYAN, in his "*Competition Wallah*," "marks the spot where she loved to pass away the evening hours of her splendid exile." A woman of the highest cultivation, who, had fate required it, could have held her own as an artist with the brush, among the ablest competitors, Lady WATERFORD's time was chiefly given up to works of charity and beneficence, and there were no happier villagers than those on her estate.

SPEAKING of Sir CHARLES BARRY, architect of the new palace of Westminster, Canon MOZLEY says: "Poor BARRY! What a life he led, and what a thing it is to be a great architect! I went with him over the unfinished houses of Parliament. How meekly did he allude to his troubles, his difficulties, and his vain requests. . . . It appears to be now utterly forgotten that BARRY fought hard for space, airiness, height, capacity, and all that people are now crying out for. . . . WREN, with all his troubles, had better luck with his employers than BARRY. And what was BARRY's reward? All that I ever saw of it was the flag hoisted half-mast high, the first time it ever was hoisted, the day after his death, on the Victoria Tower."

"ON 14 June, at Ford Castle, Northumberland, in her ninety-second year, and the seventieth of her residence at Ford Castle, under five successive owners, Mrs. MARY HESLOP, the dearly loved friend and faithful servant of LOUISA, Marchioness of WATERFORD." This appeared in the obituary columns of the London *Times*; the frequency of such announcements testifies that the good servants have at all events lasted in England deep into the nineteenth century. Ford is a most interesting place. It came to the BERESFORDS by marriage with the wild race of DELAVAL, and the late Marquis—the famous practical joker, who died childless by a fall from his horse in Ireland, never speaking after they raised him from the ground—left it, with \$50,000 a year, to his lovely wife. She was one of two remarkable sisters, the only children of Sir CHARLES STUART, afterward Lord STUART DE ROTHSAY, whilom ambassador at Paris. Engraving collectors are familiar with the beautiful plate representing "Hermia and Helena." "Hermia and Helena" were in that print Lady WATERFORD and her sister Lady CANNING, not less remarkable for beauty and grace than for charm of manner and goodness of heart.

WHAT was known as the "literary bureau" of Mr. TILDEN's campaign, in 1876, seems to be closely imitated by the managers of Mr. CAMERON's present canvass in Pennsylvania; and the imitation is apparently very industriously administered. A local journal, the *Enterprise*, of Newtown, Bucks county, says:

It would be no trouble to edit the *Enterprise* now, were it a Stalwart Republican organ. Every week an envelope is received, filled with editorials, extracts, and even campaign songs, ready cut and dried for the occasion. This literature is doing a great work, manufacturing public opinion, and allowing the Stalwart editors to take a long vacation at the sea-shore or mountain-top. And all this is paid for by assessments on the hard-worked letter carriers, and all other office holders, male and female. The man who buys our waste paper at a cent a pound has a large amount of sound(?) political doctrine to digest.

#### GIBRALTAR'S ENGLISH HISTORY.

IN the Spanish Cortes, not long ago, a deputy, smarting under the sense of humiliation shown by all patriotic Spaniards who see an English garrison impregably fortified in their proudest stronghold, ventured to suggest an inquiry as to the means by which Gibraltar might



be restored to Spanish possession. Another, as patriotic, perhaps, but more judicious and politic, begged that this delicate question might be postponed, and the subject was dropped. Gibraltar is perhaps the most unique spot in European territory. If Constantinople, with its Bosphorus, harbor and southern sea, is the strongest strategic point in military history, Gibraltar is no less the most impregnable single fortress in the world: its very name has become a synonym of unassailable strength.

To the traveller who takes boat from Tangiers, it discloses its full and elephantine proportions, and is grandly picturesque. A narrow elevated promontory, jutting out into the sea, three miles in length, it incloses between its extremity, which is called Europa Point, and the mainland to the west, the Bay of Gibraltar, about nine miles across. The force of the Levanters, which sometimes scourge the Bay, is broken by the new and old moles, which offer large and safe harbor for shipping. The Rock rises at first in a gentle slope, and then more abruptly until it reaches the elevation of about a thousand feet, where a signal station is established; then, after a slight depression, it ascends again to its landward extremity, reaching a height of fifteen hundred feet, where it falls in a sheer precipice to the neutral ground. The city lies at the foot of its western cliffs. Gibraltar was the *Mons Calpe* of the ancient geographers, and twelve miles opposite, on the African coast, is their *Mons Abyla*. These two are the "Pillars of Hercules," upon which the inexorable deity of the waters had inscribed the forbidding words, *Ne plus ultra*. Between them flows the famous strait. The adventurous Phœnicians passed through and defied the motto. Hamed followed with his Carthaginian galleys, and soon the spacious vessels of Cadiz (*Gades*) were seen carrying corn to Ostia. Rome seized the Rock when Carthage fell, and when in turn the Roman power was subverted, the Vandals rushed past it, and left it to the Visigoths, who held it during their occupancy of Spain for three hundred years. Then the Moors took it, in 711, and after an occupancy, with a few temporary interruptions, of seven centuries and a half, they lost it again, in 1462, to the Spaniards. Two centuries and a half, nearly, it remained in their hands. That sagacious and far-seeing ruler, Oliver Cromwell, sent instructions to the English commanders who were cruising off the Bay of Cadiz, under date of April 28th, 1656, that they should find out the "attemptable" points on the Spanish coast, "especially that of the Town and Castle of Gibraltar; which, if possessed and made tenable by us, would be an advantage to our trade and an annoyance to the Spaniards; and enable us, without keeping so great a fleet on that coast, with six nimble frigates lodged there, to do the Spaniards more harm than by a fleet, and ease our own charge." Montague and Blake did not indeed find it "attemptable." Peace was made not long after, but the prying eyes of British covetousness were still fixed upon the Rock, hoping for a mode of attaining it, which in such a case and to such a power is not long wanting.

The treaty of Ryswick in 1697 put an end to the long war in which England had been engaged, and the procumbent Rock slumbered for three years.

But the peace was not of long duration. The death of Charles II. of Spain without heirs, plunged Europe into the war of the Spanish succession, and Gibraltar again comes into view; not only as a rock of offence among the nations involved, but distinctively as a prize greatly coveted by the English. It was besieged, and a demand was made for its rendition in behalf of Charles III. as rightful King of Spain. The garrison consisted of but from three hundred to five hundred men, with one hundred guns. The demand was made by the Landgrave of Hesse Darmstadt, supported by an English fleet under Admiral George Rooke. It was upon this issue that it was boldly captured by the English commander on the 24th of July, 1704. The banner of the new king, Charles III., was hoisted over Gibraltar, but Rooke with a high-handed effrontery pulled it down with his own hand, and, running up the British flag, took possession of the fortress for and in the name of Queen Anne. Thus its first occupancy by the English was an illegal and violent act. But English might, and the incompetency of Charles III., settled the question, and at the conclusion the Rock was left in English possession, absolutely, and has remained so ever since; not, however, without many more or less vigorous attempts to wrest it from them.

Indeed, the *twelfth* siege in the history of the famous "Rock" was begun in that same year, October, 1704, by the French and Spanish, and although the English garrison was small and the equipment inadequate, the besiegers lost ten thousand men, and the siege was raised in April, 1705. European politics were in a very troubled and excited condition, and the English possession was rather precarious until the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. By that treaty there was a formal cession of Gibraltar to the British Crown, "in all manner of right forever." Thus the injustice of the English commander was legalized, and the right of England to the possession declared by positive international law.

Spain before long awoke to a sense of her humiliation, but it was a strife between lofty expressions and powerful possession. Philip V., the successful claimant to the Spanish throne, told the English minister, in December, 1725, "You must either relinquish Gibraltar, or your trade

to the Indies." Pursuant to this, in the next year, the Spanish ambassador to England made a formal demand for the restoration of the place, with the alternative of war. The latter was promptly accepted by the English, and the *thirteenth* siege of the place began in January, 1727. The Spanish investment was weak; the English garrison bold not only in defence, but in offensive sorties, and the siege came to an end by negotiations for peace, which issued in a treaty on the 23d of June, 1727.

Gibraltar had now risen into great prominence and importance in the eyes of the world; it invaded the domain of English politics. There were not wanting men in the English Parliament who were willing to cede it back to Spain. Resolutions by way of feelers were offered, but public opinion was against them. The Spaniards had drawn lines of fortifications across the neck, isolating the work from the main land; the great cost of maintaining the fortress and the bad management of the garrison gave great dissatisfaction in England; and so, when France, then at war with England (1754), offered to cede Minorca, which she had just captured from England, to Spain, and join her in attacking the English at Gibraltar, in order to secure her alliance, Pitt, the "great commoner," conceived the plan of ceding the Rock to Spain in exchange for Minorca, which Spain should receive from the French. It excites our wonder to-day that Spain did not jump at the chance; but the halcyon moments passed by, and nothing came of the scheme. In 1760 there was a mutiny in the garrison, who desired to abandon the post, which excited the hopes of the Spaniards, but the ringleaders were shot and order restored.

It soon became manifest that neither diplomacy nor happy accident would recover the place: it must be *via facta*, by the mighty hand of war, or not at all. And thus we reach the *fourteenth* and last siege, called "the great siege." It deserves as a caption the first verse of the *Æneid*, "Arms and the man I sing," and it has had numerous enthusiastic and exact historians, whose narratives are as absorbing as the Roman epic, with the advantage of being real and true.

War was declared by Spain against England on the 16th of June, 1779, and Gibraltar became at once an objective point. There was but a small English garrison, comprising five companies of artillery. They were commanded by a heroic man, whose name was soon to be known all over the civilized world, as associated with one of the most vigorous defences of a *place forte* in modern history. This was General George Elliot. He promptly utilized the scanty materials at his disposal, and, scarce of men and provisions, prepared for the shock. The large Spanish squadron in the Bay was soon joined by a French force, and the besiegers numbered of land troops fourteen thousand men. The Rock was furiously bombarded, and seventy of the defenders were killed. Enduring in patience, and waiting through long weary months, almost without hope for succor, the British commander at last attempted a diversion. On the 26th of November, 1782, an evening order was issued for a sortie of the garrison upon the enemy's advanced works before day. It was eminently successful; these works were dismantled and one of their principal magazines blown up. But the winter wore on, and in the spring it was manifest that the grand attempt was to be made, to which all others had been child's play. English vessels running in had increased the supplies, and the garrison now numbered seven thousand men with ninety-six guns. On the 17th of June, 1782, the French men of war convoyed the new and well equipped forces of the Duke de Crillon, new works were erected, red-hot shot were fired, battering ships were placed in position, every device was resorted to by both besiegers and besieged, and at last, on the 13th of September, 1782, the final and most furious assault was made. It failed; on the 16th of October the investing force began to break up, and the siege was only nominal until the 2d of February, 1783, when news arrived of the preliminaries of peace. On the 12th, Elliott and Crillon met on the "neutral ground;" the war was at an end, and Gibraltar was, and has permanently remained, an English possession; hers by conquest, by energy of defence, by treaty, and therefore apparently not to be gained by Spain or any other power. HENRY COPPÉE.

#### KRISTIAN ELSTER.

MR. ELSTER'S life was short, but it was long enough to make his name live as long as there remains any record of the literature produced in Norway in this century. He was born on the 4th of March, 1841, and died on the 11th of April, 1881. His life was an uneventful one. When we have stated that his father was a bailiff in Namdalen, that his near-sightedness prevented him from entering the naval academy, that he failed in his examination for entering the university, that he studied forestry in Germany, and spent the winter of 1872-73 in Copenhagen, and that from 1873 until his death he held a position as assistant inspector of the forests, bringing him from three hundred to four hundred dollars a year, there is nothing more to add. It is customary in Norway to grant government pensions to great talents in literature and art, but this boon was denied Elster, probably on account of his peculiar religious and political tenets. It was not until after his death that the government officials awoke to a sense of their neglected duty, and made some amends for it by granting a small pension to his widow and three little children.

Elster is the author of two novels and of one volume of short stories. His first published book was the novel "Tora Troudal." This received but little attention at first. Would-be critics said it was mere imitation, and urged that it contained immoral tendencies. The book has, since the author's death, become very popular, and it now appears that there is not a trace of imitation, but that, while it reveals some lack of maturity on the part of the author, it is brimful of issues that have never before been essayed in Norway's elegant literature, and is especially remarkable for the promise it gives of more from the same source. Elster's next work was "Farlige Folk" (Dangerous People). He died while it was being printed, but it was a complete revelation of the author's great and rare genius. It is a book that it would be difficult to praise too much. In the form of a most fascinating love-story, it deals tenderly but most earnestly with the most vital religious, political and social questions of the day. It is somewhat in the Zola style, but without any of the Frenchman's indecencies. We have here, as it were, a Herbert Spencer among the Norwegian novelists, and it is not strange that Georg Brandes, Björnson and Ibsen were foremost in applauding this literary performance. Georg Brandes says of it: "There are but few books equal to it in the Norwegian-Danish literature. I, for my part, was entranced by the reading of 'Farlige Folk'. I read it with wonderment and admiration." The fact is that the characters are delineated with a power, and the most progressive opinions are expressed with a courage and force, that are rarely found in books of this sort. Since the death of Elster, Alexander L. Kjelland, the distinguished author of "Garman Norse," "Else," and other works, has collected his short stories and published them in one volume entitled "Solskyer" (Sunclouds). This beautiful and entertaining volume has just reached us, and we take pleasure in recommending it and Elster's other books to all lovers of good literature. All of Elster's works are published by Gylendalske Boghandel, Copenhagen, Denmark.

RASMUS B. ANDERSON.

### SCIENCE.

#### TRACTS OF THE ANTI-VACCINATION MOVEMENT.

ONE who has ever seen a fire extinguished by the use of engine and hose, or, much better, a conflagration prevented by the timely application of a bucket of water, is not likely to listen with much patience to a proposal to abolish the fire-department. Nor is such a one more favorably disposed towards this because sometimes, in spite of such departments, as at Chicago and Boston, property may have been consumed. Such events make him only wish for more, not less, effective administration of an obviously protective system; sure, just in proportion as it is complete.

Were, then, such a believer in the efficacy of water to put out fire told, as an amazing statistical fact, that "the greatest number of fires occur in those cities which have the best organized fire departments," he would, if a simple-minded man, think of this reason: namely, that the liability to frequent fires has been the occasion, most rationally, for the organization of those same departments. Where else would they be so much wanted?

Now this appears to be the nature of the vaccination question, in a nutshell. To thousands of physicians who have vaccinated and re-vaccinated hundreds of thousands, in all, of infants and others under their care, it is a matter of clear demonstration. Water will put out fire. Vaccination will prevent smallpox, as well as one attack of smallpox will prevent another. A drop of water will not—no, nor a bucketful—stop the burning of a barn full of hay. Neither will all the engines in Chicago arrest at once a conflagration already sweeping over half a city. But what do physicians, with a most wonderful approach to unanimity, assert? 1. Smallpox usually, but not invariably, occurs only once in the same person; there have been well-ascertained instances of fatal second attacks. 2. One vaccination nearly always, when properly done, annihilates the danger of fatal or badly-marking smallpox for a number of years. 3. The duration of this protection being variable, re-vaccination (also when properly done) renews it, in most cases for the remainder even of a long life. 4. With such skill and care as are attainable by every regularly-educated physician, the danger of vaccination is null; no more than that of a flea-bite, a nail-scratch, pulling a tooth, or the piercing of an ear-lobe for a pendant. 5. Even with the often very imperfect vaccination of large communities, the number of deaths from smallpox is now but a fraction of what it was before vaccination was introduced, or would be again without it. It is to be legitimately inferred that, with absolutely universal vaccination and re-vaccination, smallpox might be altogether extinguished.

Moreover, the mildness of the disorder, varioloid, which occurs in some vaccinated persons, and the almost complete absence of permanent marking of the face thereby, are of immense importance. During the last century female beauty was very often destroyed by smallpox, and blindness and deafness frequently followed in those who survived the attack. The *Sanitary Journal* of Glasgow, for July, 1882, publishes an account taken from a register of Kilmarnock, Scotland, from 1728 to 1764, showing that during that period, of an average population of 4200, 3700 were marked variously with smallpox.

If these are truths, ought not vaccination to be compulsory? Here comes in a "political" consideration. It is an old English maxim, "a man's house is his castle." Then, his body must be sacred against any touch of official ordinance. This sounds very well; but, let us, once more, apply the familiar comparison above proposed.

If a man has a house in the country by itself, and is tired of it, he may, if he will, tear or burn it down; it is nobody else's business. But, if his house stands in the middle of a block, not only may he not set fire to it, but, if it be burning and he locks out or in any way obstructs the firemen, refusing to have it put out, he becomes a criminal against the community. So, every case of smallpox adds to the possibility of unprotected persons catching it; and its prevention is therefore a matter of public need.

It is, however, to be remembered in the history of this controversy, that there are two distinct, though practically connected, questions: (1) is vaccination expedient, and (2) ought it to be made compulsory by law? The most important names on the list industriously made up as constructively favoring the cause of the "London Society for the Abolition of Compulsory Vaccination," are drawn into it on this latter ground. Public men have no right and make no claim to be authorities on the sanitary and professional question. They are entitled to an opinion (whether their opinion be right or wrong) on the point, whether government can, on sound legal principles, oblige a man to subject himself or his child to a medical operation, for the sake of his own or other people's health.

A very cautious view of the subject is this: It is like suspending the rules in a deliberative or other organized body; unanimous, or nearly unanimous consent should be required, for so exceptional a procedure. So far as the medical profession is concerned, this unanimity practically exists; and this ought to guide the community. But for some inexplicable psychological reason, the community is not yet quite unanimous; as witness the violent protestations of this London Society, and of an International League with similar objects. Hence, it is pardonable that men not enabled by their pursuits to form a judgment upon it as a question of sanitary science, should, like Herbert Spencer and others less noted, plant themselves on the ground of personal rights, and object to the legal compulsion.

Upon the sanitary and medical question itself, it is hard to preserve any patience with the anti-vaccination clamor. Perhaps the "conspiracy of silence," of which its instigators complain, would be in all quarters its best treatment. But a glance at a few of the London Society's missives may be tolerated by our readers.

The most pretentious of these publications is a duodecimo of 170 pages, "Vital Statistics, etc.," by Charles T. Pearce, M. D., M. R. C. S. It undertakes to make the worst possible show of the figures concerning smallpox and vaccination in Great Britain, Ireland and the Continental countries of Europe.

After going carefully over most of these figures, and noting how very little can be tortured out of them for Dr. Pearce's purpose, we come, on page 140, upon this admission: "It is not disputed that fewer now die from smallpox in infancy than formerly." This is more than half the matter in controversy. Dr. Pearce adds his opinion, that "other diseases have taken its place," and that "the increased mortality from inoculable and constitutional diseases is the consequence of infiltrating the lymphatics of infants of tender age."

As to the first suggestion, "that other diseases have taken its place," no more need be said than that it is quite irrelevant to the inquiry in regard to the efficacy of vaccination to diminish the amount and fatality of smallpox. The most fanatical anti-vaccinist will hardly urge that we should encourage smallpox as a cause of mortality preferable to other diseases.

The assertion that "infiltrating the lymphatics of infants" by vaccination increases the mortality of constitutional diseases, is utterly without proof or reasonable foundation. It is obviously preposterous, even putting ordinary skill and care apart, with all the affections he names, unless it be syphilis; and in regard to that, quite unsustained. In a professional journal, the evidence on this point could be easily produced, from abounding materials at hand. For the general reader, a few citations will, we hope, suffice.

Thus say the great authorities upon the results of public vaccination: Marson, of London, with 40,000 vaccinations, Seaton, with 50,000, and Loines, of New York, with 200,000, have never met with a single case of vaccinal syphilis. We do not ignore the reported instances of its occurrence; those asserted by Rowley, Monteggia, Cerioli, Hübner, Lecocq, the Rivalta and Algerine cases, and those of Hutchinson in England. But, there is no disease under the sun (as every physician knows) whose origination is more subject to doubt, in any given number of cases, than syphilis. All such evidence is open to fallacy and deception.

Actually, also, the experiment has been tried (in France, where they try everything) of inoculating a healthy child from a vaccine vesicle on the arm of a syphilitic subject (Husson, Bourcquet, Taupin, Heins, Steinbrunner); and it invariably failed to produce anything but regular vaccination. Each virus is specific, and has its own character, even upon the same person; as the great authority, Ricord, long ago



pronounced. To inoculate with syphilis, blood or matter from a syphilitic (not a vaccine) sore must be used. Since, then with ordinary care, no such material *ever need* be used, it is no wonder that "vaccinal syphilis" is, as the late learned and brilliant Dr. Anstie wrote, practically "a bugbear and a phantom." It is, possibly, almost as frequent as choking to death at the table while swallowing beefsteak. Shall we, on that account, interdict beef as dangerous? Depaul and Brouardel, reporting, after elaborate investigation, upon the subject now before us, strongly emphasized their conviction of the extreme rarity of the accident referred to; which can *always* and should always, be avoided. One of the above writers concludes thus: "I do not suppose that it will come into the mind of anyone that we are to renounce the immense benefits of vaccination."

Now for Dr. Pearce's statistics. He gives more than fifty tables,—mostly compiled from official sources. Of the contributors to these, two, Dr. Vogt and Dr. Keller, and two tables (XLVI and XLVIII) with three *items* in two others (tables XLV and XLIX) any impartial judge would rule out of court. They contradict the whole mass of the evidence, and even themselves, too palpably to be accepted. For example, the only *extraordinary* mortality from smallpox in fourteen European cities is that of Rotterdam and Hamburg, 1871, and The Hague, 1872. Yet, of all the fourteen years noted (1864—1877) either there was *no smallpox at all*, at The Hague in nine years, at Rotterdam in seven years, and at Hamburg in eight years, or else statistics are wanting for all those years; yet we are expected to receive a statement of fourteen or fifteen thousand deaths per million of inhabitants in each of those cities for a single year! At Rotterdam, too, this account makes the apparent leap from but 70 deaths in 1870 up to 14,280 in 1871, and then at once down to 50 per million in 1872, 10 in 1873, and *blank* in 1874 and '75. If vaccination accomplished this last rapid descent, it was indeed a triumph. But fairness to both sides, to the cause of truth, calls for throwing such figures out.

For the rest, in all candor, there is nothing in this book which shows more, in the direction of the object of its author, than this: that vaccination has not yet stamped out smallpox, and that its prevalence still sometimes assumes an epidemic form, with increase at such times above its recently usual number of cases and consequent mortality. All the advocates of vaccination (that is, practically, the whole medical profession) admit these facts. Their explanation is entirely in harmony with the Jennerian theory of vaccination. Is properly performed vaccination anywhere really universal? Certainly not in any large city. Take Philadelphia, for example, as reported upon by our Board of Health, in 1873. In 1870, the whole number of successful vaccinations by public officers, in a population over 700,000, and with from 20,000 to 25,000 births annually, was but 7,190. Under the panic attending the epidemic of 1871-2, the number of vaccinations went up to over 30,000 in the first of these years, and over 18,000 in the second; and then down, in 1873, to 5,685. How far short this is of giving a fair opportunity to the protective power of vaccination!

Let us look at one of Pearce's own series of statistics. Sweden has been famous for having a whole century of reliable registrations. A table is given of deaths from smallpox in Stockholm in each year from 1774 to 1875. Vaccination was introduced into Sweden in 1801. In the *twenty-seven* years from 1774 to 1800, inclusive, the whole number of smallpox deaths was 5,113. For the *seventy-five* years after vaccination began to be resorted to, 1801 to 1875, inclusive, the total number of such deaths was 4,074. Almost one-fifth less in nearly three times the period, notwithstanding the inclusion of the very unusual epidemic of 1871-2; and, moreover, the almost doubling of the population between 1800 and 1875. The whole tenor of our analysis of these tables is to the same effect. Look again, outside of Dr. Pearce's book, at the later statistics of the United States, obtained by our National Board of Health in 1881. Sixty-six cities and towns in this country yielded, during that year, in all, 4,000 deaths from smallpox. As crowded cities always furnish much the largest number of cases of such diseases, it is not probable that more than a thousand deaths (representing from five to ten thousand cases) occurred outside of the reported cities. Suppose, then, five thousand deaths in more than fifty millions of people. This is one hundred deaths to each million of population. For fear, however, that we have underestimated the deaths in rural localities, let us add to it, double or treble it—make it, say, *three hundred* to the million living. But, as Dr. Fothergill and Sir Gilbert Blane calculated upon good evidence, the death-rate from smallpox in Great Britain for thirty years before vaccination was introduced by Jenner, was *three thousand* in every million of the population. Well may it be conceded that the mortality (besides the often hideous disfigurements, blindness and deafness resulting) of smallpox has been lessened since the day of Jenner. Put again, alongside of the above statements, the almost total absence of smallpox from such a country as Ireland in some recent years (1866, 1867, 1868, 1869), and the official record in the report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, just issued, of the occurrence of but *two deaths* from smallpox in so large a city as Boston, in eight years—1873 to 1881.

Only space is wanting to bring together, from all parts of the world, demonstrative facts to sustain the efficacy of properly-performed vaccination and *re-vaccination*. The latter is of great importance. We can-

not here enter into the still not quite settled question between *bovine* and *humanized* virus, as to which is best. The reader may be referred, for sufficient information on the general subject, to Baron's "Life of Jenner" and Reynolds's "System of Medicine," Article "Vaccination".

Another of the publications now before us is a pamphlet entitled "Current Fallacies About Vaccination: A Letter to Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C. B., &c., by P. A. Taylor, M. P." This exhibits some of the talent of a special advocate, which, in a better cause, might be made useful. It adds nothing to the manipulation of figures by Dr. Pearce, but endeavors to find unguarded places in the very calm scientific statements of Dr. Carpenter. An example may suffice to illustrate this manner of attack. The testimony of the officers of the London Smallpox Hospital has often been, very properly, quoted (first, as P. A. Taylor says, about ten years ago), that for more than thirty years all the nurses and servants of that hospital who had not previously had smallpox were re-vaccinated, and among them not one case of smallpox occurred during that time. This P. A. Taylor calls an "utter falsehood." We may more safely, on such a question, take the word of Dr. Carpenter and Mr. Marson (chief of the hospital), than that of P. A. Taylor. But the latter says, "some of the nurses did take smallpox." If that were so in the ten years since the above report was made, the explanation which Taylor endeavors to ridicule is entirely to the purpose: namely, that when a nurse did prove an exception to the rule, inquiry showed that he had accidentally escaped re-vaccination. This special pleading—pettifogging, in fact—is not what is wanted upon so grave a subject, which needs for its consideration, above all things, a judicial mind. The medical profession has no selfish interest in upholding vaccination. Its responsibility is irksome, and a hundredfold more tangible remuneration would come to physicians through the treatment, than can ever reach them by the prevention, of smallpox.

To look critically at the rest of this budget of "Tracts" is to descend toward a low province in literature. One of them has for its capital stock a woodcut of a man engaged in operating, it may be supposed for the "culture" of bovine virus, upon a heifer fastened upon a board. Another has for its heading, "State Monsters in the Victorian Age;" and ends with the following expression: "The *third length* is the Lord giving us victory over the evil after we have fought to the uttermost *as from* ourselves. We have to seem to do it all before He does it for us." Was there ever a more wretched piece of cant than this?

We may fairly include with these publications the paper called "The Lancet and the Law," by Henry Bergh, in the February number of the *North American Review* for the present year. It was effectually answered in the April number of the same periodical, by Dr. H. Austin Martin. The only really interesting question about it is, which is the more wonderful—that a man who has done some good in the world should write thus upon a subject of which he knows so little, or that even the *North American Review* should give place to an article of such a kind upon its pages.

On the whole, whatever excuse there may be for opposition, in itself unwise, to making vaccination compulsory by law, the general anti-vaccination movement, if justice be done to it, will meet everywhere with indignant repudiation. So far as its audacity imposes successfully upon any individuals or communities, it will be responsible for many deaths, and much suffering and disfigurement, which might be prevented by the appreciation and full application of Jenner's discovery: this being rightly regarded as the noblest single contribution of sanitary science, in all time, to the welfare of mankind.

HENRY HARTSHORNE.

### SUMPTUARY ART IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 12th, 1882.

IF anyone should ask what has been the special tendency displayed by English society during the London season just brought to a close, it must be answered that "aestheticism" has still ruled paramount. It was predicted by many that the tide of art feeling would be checked by the satire of the aesthetic opera of "Patience," and the equally aesthetic comedy of "The Colonel," but this has not been the case. They were not, indeed, aimed at the worship of art and the beautiful, but at the disciples of the "green and yellow melancholy," who, mistaking the shadow for the substance, have assumed an external appearance of absurdity extreme. But these strange figures have been rare in society, and there are few who have seen off the stage the sunflower and tone worshipper of popular ridicule. Yet the fashion in England is very strong for things good and beautiful in art; and, though the source of fashion is as mysterious as that of the Nile, yet the benefit has been great from this aesthetic tendency. The people have been educated by it, and can no longer tolerate the surroundings that satisfied their fathers; and the ponderous furniture and eruptive plate satirized by Dickens have disappeared from the English homes. Descriptions have made known to them the art-homes of London, whose best exemplars are the magnificent houses reared by the artists in Milbury Road, Kensington, Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead, and many other quarters. It is very pleasant to the

aesthetic mind, in visiting such a home, to enter, it may be, through gates of fifteenth century ironwork, to ring a bell that was rung erewhile by Doges, to be reflected in a mirror that reflected once the beauties of the court of Louis Quatorze, and to sit down at a table laden with plate that decked perchance longtime the table of a Doria or a Medici. Pleasures such as these are now dear to the cultured English, but they can be the lot of only a few, and the general public receive but a reflection of the high art tone of the time.

The aesthetic feeling of the English mind has recently received several illustrations; for an immense number of works of art has reached the market within the last few weeks, and though prices never ran so high, yet there has been no lack of purchasers. When the collection of Mr. Popham was brought from that wonderful old house, Littlecote Hall, where the memory of Judge Popham's wild doings lingers yet, there was one old celadon vase, an oriental masterpiece, that brought £2,300, its reputed purchaser being Sir Richard Wallace. At this price some people held their breath whose enthusiasm did not rise high, but there were greater surprises in store for them. When it was known that the historic art sales of Strawberry Hill, Stowe, Fonthill and San Donato were to have a rival in the dispersion of the priceless collections from the Hamilton Palace, the *virtuosi* prepared themselves for a great event, unquestionably one of the most important in the art history of the century. The circumstances that have led the Duke of Hamilton to dispose of the magnificent collection that has long been associated with his family are on many grounds to be regretted, but the sale has displayed well a feature of the present life of the English capital. On the days of the sale the King Street Galleries were filled with a crowd of eager connoisseurs, comprising all the art authorities of England and many of other countries, scrutinizing carefully the treasures exhibited. Of course the great pictures fell chiefly to public galleries, but some of the best may be enumerated. The Vandykes did not realize the prices that were anticipated, the greatest sum being 2,000 guineas for a portrait of the Princess of Phalsburg, while an equestrian portrait of Charles I. was sold for 950 guineas, another portrait of the same king for 770 guineas, and a portrait of the Duchess of Richmond for 1,950 guineas. Two pictures of Rubens, "Daniel in the Lions' Den" and "The Loves of the Centaurs", were sold for 4,900 and 2,000 guineas respectively; a small Hobbema realized 4,050 guineas, and a single bouquet by Van Huysum 1,170 guineas. It is remarkable that the Italian pictures did not obtain the same prices or create as much interest as those of the Dutch school; but perhaps the reason is simple: the Dutch pictures were sold first. One enormous panel-picture, by Botticelli, twelve feet long by seven feet high, the "Assumption," was the most remarkable of the Italian works, and was purchased by the National Gallery for 4,550 guineas. Other pictures by Giorgione, Signorelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea del Sarto, Cima da Conegliano and others, realized "appreciative prices," varying from 150 to 1,700 guineas. The greatest price paid for a single picture was for a large portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, by Velasquez, 6,000 guineas; but at another sale nearly as much was paid for a small Meissonnier, twelve and one-quarter by nine and one-quarter inches, or at the rate of two hundred and seventy dollars per square inch. But to turn to the works of art in the Hamilton sale, wherein the greatest interest lay. The prices paid for pairs of Japanese vases were 920 and 1,180 guineas; for a pair of globular bottles in jade, inlaid with *lapis lazuli*, gold and rubies, 1,450 guineas; for a broken chandelier of rock-crystal, 700 guineas; and for busts of Augustus, Tiberius and Vespasian, 1,650, 500 and 320 guineas respectively. A vase of oriental agate, mounted in gold, and only seven and one-half inches high, realized 1,680 guineas; and a minute cup of hematite and gold, two inches high, brought 400 guineas. For a cup and cover in silver, not a foot high, 3,090 guineas was paid; for a jug in Aventurine jasper, 2,250 guineas; and for four ornolu *candelabra*, four feet high, £5,000. Incredible as these prices appear, they were exceeded by those paid for the furniture. Three objects that belonged to Marie Antoinette, a minute table, a *secrétaire* and a commode, lovely works by Riesener, were sold for about £15,000; and two inlaid commodes of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. fetched 3,000 and 2,200 guineas respectively. Of the works of Buhl there were two *armoires* inlaid with tortoise-shell and brass, and richly mounted, which went for £12,075; and a writing-table with a *cartonnière* and clock realized 5,300 guineas. Three cabinets, inlaid and mounted by Gouthière, were sold for 23,200 guineas, and 5,090 was paid for another Louis XV. *parqueterie* commode. The happy possessors of these objects have now ample time to contemplate their acquisitions, and to speculate on the probable sum they would realize if offered without the ægis of the Hamilton Palace collection. Other works, however, were sold for prices quite as "appreciative"; rich oriental china, Japanese lacquers, Indian inlays, vessels of jade, agate and porphyry, Florentine bronzes, Venetian glass, vases of celadon, ware of Sévres, priceless miniatures, and a wealth of other art objects. But there have been in every age connoisseurs like the purchasers of these, for it is recorded that Cicero gave \$43,200 (a million sesterces) for a single table; that two tables that belonged to King Juba were sold for \$48,000; and we know that the French government gave \$52,800 for an old table in the Louvre.

But it is not only the lovers of art who have thus displayed their

magnificence, for those whose affections are centred on books have spent money as lavishly. We need not inquire whether the books have been purchased to fill their original function, viz, to be read, or whether the pride of the eye and the careful hand of that bespectacled bookworm in the "Ship of Fools" who dusts and handles his treasures but opens them never, have had something to do with it. Yet it is certain that an *édition de luxe* with a rare binding by Grolier, and the arms of bishop or prince embossed upon its side, is dear to the aesthetic bookworm. Of all the rich sales of books that have recently taken place, that of the Sunderland Library and that of the Beckford Library (Hamilton Palace) have been the chief. Rare illuminated MSS., rich Aldine and Elzevir editions, unique bibliographical treasures, autographs and wonderful bindings have tested the affection of the book-lovers. Mr. Popham's copy of the "Boke of St. Albans," by Dame Juliana Berners, of hunting and fishing the mediæval handbook, fell to Mr. Quaritch for 600 guineas,—a regal price. The Duke of Marlborough's (Sunderland) Library was partially disposed of at the end of last year; but, when many months after the second portion was brought to the hammer, the interest of the bibliographers rose even higher. There are few of the Greek and Latin classics, and of the works of the Christian Fathers, of which *éditiones principes* were not disposed of at this sale, the works being of the utmost rarity and value. The highest price paid was £790 for a copy of "*Durandus Rationale Divinorum officiorum*," the third printed book with a date; and the total sum realized was £10,000, many books being purchased solely for the value of their bindings. This also was the case with the Hamilton Palace Library, which included that of the author of "Vathek," where the work of Grolier, Maioli, Monnier and Derome excited the greatest rivalry. The books also possessed additional value from the signs they bore of former ownership, the insignia of kings, princes and popes being impressed on many volumes, and the autographs and book plates of distinguished *littérateurs* being found in many more. Magnificent indeed were the books in this sale and of immense variety, comprising the finest specimens of typography as well as of binding. There were many foreign purchasers present, large numbers of books being bought for America, particularly such as had Mr. Beckford's autograph and marginal notes. Never have fine typography and sumptuous binding realized such prices as at this sale.

It has been observed by a deep philosopher that the nature of man is never displayed so well as when he is spending his money, and the æsthetic and luxurious tone of English society may be inferred from the sales given above. There have been many other notable ones, but none so rich and varied as these. It was quite a picture to see the excited faces of the *virtuosi* who attended the galleries on these occasions, to hear their hurried conversations and criticisms, and still more to hear the eager bids, to note the pregnant silences, and then to join in the hurried buzz and inquiry when the hammer fell. Many of the actors were dealers, Jew and Gentile, the agents for purchasers unknown, but it is rumored that many costly works have fallen to American buyers. However this may be, the sales caused great excitement in art circles in England, and the effect of the dispersion of such a mass of treasures will long remain with us. JOHN LEYLAND.

## LITERATURE.

### STAUFFER'S COLLECTION OF ODD FACTS.

SUCH books as that before us ("The Queer, The Quaint, The Quizzical." By Frank H. Stauffer.) are but too apt to suffer through the fault of the reader, who is prone to insist on accepting them for what they are not—compendiums and exhaustive treatises. These general collections of interesting and out-of-the-way matters are like the oysters or olives at dinner, designed to whet the appetite, not fully to allay it. Perhaps a fitter comparison may be found in the hooks and barbs of plants which detain the passer and compel him to bear off, cast abroad and fructify their seeds, since, as well as furnishing interesting or amusing reading for many a half-hour—it is a mistake to devour a volume of this sort at one sitting,—such a book as Mr. Stauffer's will infallibly move its reader to take up some subject, which had not previously attracted him, for wider reading and closer study. For all these reasons, we are always inclined to give a favorable reception to these books, especially when—as is the case with "the Queer, the Quaint, the Quizzical"—there is provided an available index, and the publisher leaves ample scope and verge enough on the page for additions and annotations.

The author seems to have included in his reading all those compilations to which the editor of such a book as "Ten Thousand Wonderful Things" would resort, not only going to old works like Platt's "Cyclopædia of Wonders and Curiosities," Disraeli's "Curiosities," Daren's and Hone's works, or Chambers's "Book of Days," but consulting such later volumes as Jones's "Superstitions," Swainson's "Weather Folk-Lore," Dyer's "English Folk-Lore," Brewer's often blundering but still very useful "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," and the like.

On some points we shall venture to make ourselves his co-laborer rather than his critic, especially in the matter of connecting his bits of odd reading with the present time. For instance, among the Bibles



there might be mention made of that "Knave Bible" with which Thornton bamboozled the Duke of Lauderdale, belief in which is such an article of faith with amateur philologists ("Paul, a knave of Jesus Christ"); or, under the title "Mazarine Bible," something of the modern sales of that precious book. One of the three "Vinegar Bibles," on vellum, was sold at the Sunderland sale recently for £255, and it would repay the curious in such matters to visit the Lenox Library, at New York. "Blessed are the placemakers," "Is there no treacle in Gilead?" "Is there no rosin in Gilead?" "Thou shalt commit adultery," "The unrighteous shall inherit the kingdom"—these are some of the readings which have made Bibles notable, to say nothing of that exquisitely happy verse in the "Printers' Bible," "Printers have persecuted me without a cause." It is only a few years since M. Pierre Malvezin published his "Farical Bible" in France, and the United States have furnished some curious versions of the Scriptures. If we mistake not, Eliot's Bible makes the mother of Siserah "look out through an eel-pot." The Smith sisters' "Glastonbury Bible" will repay perusal. Carleton not long ago published a rhymed Testament by the Rev. Elijah H. Kimball, with such verses as,

"And now when Jesus, having been  
At Bethlehem born in Herod's reign,  
The magi of the East came  
Inquiring to Jerusalem."

Dickenson's Bible, published about half a century ago, with such renderings, in one of its editions, as "Salt is salutary, but if the salt has become vapid, how shall it be restored?" has been much written about, though we never saw it.

As an omnivorous and affectionate reader should, Mr. Stauffer gives us a good deal about books, and devotes a paragraph to the bookworm, citing the instance (recorded by Peignot) of the industrious insect that drove a tunnel through twenty-seven quarto volumes. He might have attacked the all-important and fascinating question: Are there any bookworms in the United States? Mr. Luther Ringwalt, Philadelphian, will remember, was able to point to one worm-hole in a book in a private library, as to a precious possession. We should have enjoyed a chapter on the odd foes of literature, from the "Book Fish" (the cod that in 1626 swallowed the three treatises of Martyr Frith) to the cow which left the Tartars of Central Asia without any sacred books.

Dr. Johnson's bull about the soldier who "still fought on, nor knew that he was dead," may recall "Satan" Montgomery's contorted warrior who, while lying "prone on his bleeding breast," contrived to stare upon the skies," about which bull Macaulay made savage fun, though in his own "Lays of Ancient Rome" Macaulay describes the "shrieking of the slain."

Talking of the curious play-bill, on page 33, did Mr. Stauffer ever see the bill of the performance at Newport in 1762, when there were delivered "a series of moral dialogues in five parts, depicting the evil effects of jealousy and other bad passions, and proving that happiness can only spring from the pursuit of virtue," and Mrs. Morris did represent "a young and virtuous wife, who, being wrongfully suspected, gets smothered (in an adjoining room) by her husband?"

The specimens of Puritan surnames are good, but some better ones might have been found in Bardsley's book, even if we reject the tremendous "Jesus-Christ-came-into-the-world-to-save Barebone," and "If-Christ-had-not-died-for-thee-thou-hadst-been-damned Barebone," which the well-known brothers may or may not have borne.

Mr. Stauffer has not failed to notice that Lincoln "dropped into poetry" quite unconsciously in his last inaugural address—there is a good deal of this sort of rhythmic work in Dickens. He should, in his next gossiping volume include the much-doubted story of the star that appeared at noon of the day that inaugural was delivered. Mr. Leland, we think, mentions the incident in his book on Lincoln, and as Venus was then at her greatest brilliancy, there is no reason why that star should not then have been seen, as it was at London in 1630, when Charles I. rode to St. Paul's to return thanks for the birth of a Prince of Wales.

On page 57 is a paragraph about Hindoo oaths; it ought to be added that a Hindoo will not tell a lie under the sacred peepul-tree, and Mrs. Aynsley records that at Ulwar the shop-keepers refused to take lodgings on a street where the English Government proposed to plant rows of such trees for shade, asking, "How can we do business under those trees?"

The numerous deaths on Saturday recorded in the annals of the English royal family have been chronicled, and the importance in Thomas à Becket's history of Tuesday; who ever reflects that Friday should not be an unlucky day for the New World discovered by Columbus?

The anecdote on page 75 about Louis XVI. dressing the executioners in nankeen to drive a British material that was becoming fashionable out of the French market, is new to us, but can be credited when we recollect that the fact that Mrs. Manning went to the gallows in black satin drove that fabric out of fashion in England for years.

On pages 94-96 we find a very familiar, but nevertheless inaccurate, story of the letter describing the Saviour, said to have been written to

Tiberius and the Senate of Rome by Publius Lentulus. There is perhaps no forgery more widely circulated or more firmly believed in. Thurlow Weed used to print this letter regularly during his journalistic days, so ardent was his estimation of it. It is, however, a rank forgery, although Leo X. did send a copy of it to Frederick the Wise, of Saxony, and was made up chiefly from some passages by Nicephorus Zanthopolus, the Byzantine Church historian of the fourteenth century. The Latin is very bad and contains many expressions not known in the first century, and "Publius Lentulus" not only did not know his own language, but described himself as holding an office not then existing, and reported to the Senate, though all letters from imperial provinces intended for the central government went to the Emperor.

Appropos of the "Luck of Edenhall," there are two similar relics worth mentioning, though to neither is there a fairy story attached. The Penningtons, whose heir male is the present Lord Muncaster, preserve the carved glass cup in which Henry VI. kept holy water and which he presented to his faithful follower with "the blessing of the most unfortunate of Princes," and the prayer that a male heir might never be lacking to the line, and were so terrified when many years ago the box in which the precious heir-loom is enclosed fell to the ground that years elapsed ere any one would open it. The luck of the house of Dundas of Arniston is feigned to be wrapped up in the Venetian goblet bequeathed to her son by Catherine Oliphant three centuries ago, and which a jealous peeress once endeavored to smash.

On page 160 is recorded the horrible custom among Chinese gamblers of playing for fingers when they have nothing else to stake: the Malays of Ceylon affect checker playing for finger-tips, and sit down to the draught-board, with, beside them for the prompt collection of debts, a stone block, a sharp hatchet and a pot of oil over a small fire,—this last for purposes of cauterization.

Concerning Chinese oaths (pp. 172-3), Mr. Stauffer might have added that, as well as breaking a plate, blowing out a lighted match, or decapitating a chicken has been resorted to, the idea of the extinction of the swearer should he perjure himself being conveyed. They tell a not improbable story of the Australian diggings, where barrators connected with the court used to stir up the Celestials to litigation, so as to vary a monotonous mutton-diet with fresh poultry, and it was reported from Buffalo, last year, that a local politician, who lent a valuable game-cock to a court official who desired to swear a scrupulous Chinaman, was profoundly disgusted on discovering how the oath was taken on the bird. It is only a little while since a Parsee witness in London waived the conscientious objections which ought have impelled him to demand the production in court of a cow, whose tail he might hold when taking the oath.

Appropos of the well-known story (pp. 175-6) of Sir John Throckmorton winning a thousand-guinea bet, in 1811, by sitting down to dinner in a suit of clothes that thirteen hours and a quarter before had been wool on the sheep's back, we may say that in 1879 the record was beaten by the Emperor Francis Joseph, who put on at 5 p. m. a suit of clothes made from wool shorn at 6.08 a. m. (We should like to know, by-the-way, whether any publisher ever rivalled the feat performed by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. in February, 1879, when they began work on Sir Arthur Cunynghame's book on South Africa, a demy octavo volume of 400 pages, with three illustrations, on a Thursday, and furnished the first thirty copies to officers leaving for the Cape on the following Tuesday before noon).

To the item on page 204, about decapitation by the guillotine, it might be well to add in another edition some notice of the modern experiments which have settled, as conclusively as such a thing can be settled by experiment, that sense and consciousness are instantaneously destroyed, and we must solemnly protest against putting into circulation the fanciful derivation of luncheon from "noon-shun, a meal partaken of by laborers in the field at noon, when they retire to the shade to *shun* the noon-tide heat," a derivation worthy of the unscientific days of the last century rather than of this age of Littré and Stormonth.

We have, as we have already said, a warm corner in our hearts for the compilers of such volumes. The signal service, we see with pleasure, is collecting a book of American weather-lore; may we suggest that the time is about ripe for a good American "Every-Day Book," or "Book of Days"? Such a work must be undertaken before the usages and direct influence of the old-fashioned New Englander, the Pennsylvania Dutchman, the African slave and the Indian are lost or perilously diminished. (Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 367. Robert A. Tripple, Philad'a.)

BJÖRNSÉN'S "BRIDAL MARCH."—The latest in the uniform series of Bjornsterne Björnsen's works takes its name from the chief story in the volume, "The Bridal March" (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), but the latter part of the book is made up of short sketches, some of them as remarkable for quiet power as anything this author has produced. The "Bridal March" is in chronological order the last of its author's studies of peasant or border life in Norway. Since its appearance, he has devoted himself to narrative and dramatic work which deals with the social and reformatory questions which now agitate the country. Whether or not patriotic duty has obliged our author to turn from such work as "Arne" and "Synnove Solbakken,"

to write such stories as "Magnhild," and such plays as his "Bankruptcy," he must be the judge. But we think that literary art has lost at least as much as politics and social reform have gained. We cannot imagine any reader feeling for these later and more acrid productions the enthusiasm with which, not merely a Nation, but the civilized world, greeted the earlier works.

In the "Bridal March" our author gives us a story which runs through several generations, with one of those peculiar musical pieces for which Norway is becoming famous, as the connecting thread of the story. The rather disreputable fiddler who composes it lies buried close to the church door, so close that every bridal procession brushes his grave. He pronounces a woe upon the bride before whom this march is played by the fiddlers who lead every bridal procession, if her heart be not as gay as the music. The curse falls upon one of his own descendants, who gives her hand without her heart to a man much older than herself, because her parents press his suit. A deep gloom from that day falls like a shadow over the house, to be broken in a way which the reader must find out for himself, by a more direct heir of the old fiddler's music and his name.

Of the other sketches, the most wonderful, to our thinking, is that which follows the main story. It is the picture of the mental and artistic growth of a young musician,—a little boy who inherits a violin from a wandering musician who dies in his father's house. The pangs of the contrast between actual achievement and artistic ideal were never more powerfully described, not even in the wonderful description of organ music in Lowell's "Marguerite." But everything in the book is good and wholesome, which is more than we should care to say of Bjornsen's later productions.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE books of travel, whose name is Legion, are slightly differentiated in form in "Paul Dreifuss. His Holiday Abroad," by John W. Allen, Jr. (Boston: Geo. H. Ellis). The variety is secured by the fictitious personality of *Paul Dreifuss*, a New York merchant, with whom we are invited to travel to Paris, and there, through the experiences of himself and his daughter, become initiated into the life of American Art-Students in the French capital. By force of jog-trot detail, this part of the book becomes really valuable to those intending to undertake a similar life; it is only a pity that it is sandwiched between such an unconscionable amount of padding as the utterly uninteresting and long-winded account of the voyage to Paris in the first of the book, and the common-place dronings over French politics in its latter part.

The October number of *Harper's Magazine* will contain a picturesque article by M. E. W. S. on "Certain New-York Houses." It will have several dainty illustrations. It deals with the houses of F. W. Stevens, D. O. Mills, and others.

Mr. Frank R. Stockton was among the passengers for Europe that sailed from New York on the 26th of August. It is announced by *The Century* that his series of stories, beginning with "Rudder Grange" are to be continued in a "Rudder Grange Abroad" series, in which Euphemia and her husband will have their European experiences set forth.

It is necessary to give some further notice to the announcement of a new novel by Hawthorne, found among his papers and now to be brought out. It seems that Mr. George Parsons Lathrop, the son-in-law of the novelist, thinks there was no manuscript among the latter's papers which approached the completeness ascribed to "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret," and Mrs. Lathrop (who was Rose Hawthorne), in a note to the Boston *Advertiser*, says that her mother, and afterward she and her sister Una, and later still, she and her husband, examined all of Hawthorne's manuscripts, and that "no such unprinted work has been in existence" as that announced for publication. She adds:

A fragmentary and unfinished sketch left among Mr. Hawthorne's papers introduces two of the characters and vaguely hints some of the plot referred to in your announcement. This sketch was described by Mr. Lathrop in the course of an article printed in the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, 1872 (Vol. 30, p. 452), under the title, "History of Hawthorne's Last Romance." The "last romance" there meant was the "Dolliver," in which "Septimius Felton" had been merged; and this sketch was preliminary to "Septimius Felton."

All Mr. Hawthorne's manuscripts were kept together until 1872. There were very few of them and nothing was overlooked. They were first examined by Mrs. Hawthorne, and after her decease again examined by Miss Una Hawthorne and myself. Still later Mr. Lathrop and myself carefully read them all; and the sketch above mentioned is the only one resembling the story now announced as "practically finished." There is hardly a doubt that it was not "left for publication in this shape." It cannot be truthfully published as anything more than an experimental fragment.

On the other hand, however, it is explicitly alleged that the manuscript was among the Hawthorne papers, and that while the first announcement was rather too strong as to the completed condition of the work, the development of the story is about complete, and a few chapters would have finished it. Mr. Julian Hawthorne, it is stated, will give the novel to the world, confident that it will be its own vindication. All that he will authorize to be said at present is that the explanation of what had been published lies in the fact that there are two manuscripts which are confused with each other. One consists of fragmentary notes, with hints of the plot of "Dr. Grimshawe's Secret." The other is the novel elaborated in detail, from which the publication will be made, and whose existence is unknown or forgotten by those who confound the one with the other.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce the following works in preparation, to be issued during the fall season: "The Development of Constitutional Liberty in the English

Colonies," a historical study, by Eben G. Scott; "The Political Conspiracies Preceding the Rebellion; with the True Stories of Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens," by Thomas M. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A.; "A School Atlas of Astronomy," by A. Keith Johnston, with 21 colored lithographic plates; "Easy Star Lessons," by R. A. Proctor, with 48 maps and 36 cuts; "How to Succeed," in Public Life, in the Ministry, in Business, in Agriculture, in Engineering, in Art, in Literature, as an Inventor, etc., by Senators Bayard and Edmunds, Commissioner Loring, Hamilton Gibson, General Sooy Smith, E. P. Roe, Lyman Abbott, Thomas Edison, and others, forming volume 26 of the "Handy-book Series"; "Six Months in Persia," by E. Stack, in two volumes with 7 maps; "Travels and Researches Among the Lakes and Mountains of Eastern and Central Africa," by J. Frederick Elton, with 3 maps and 45 plates; "A History of English Prose Fiction," by Bayard Tuckerman; "The Best Reading," second series, comprising classical and priced lists of select English and American publications, for the five years ending December 31, 1881, edited by L. E. Jones; "Those Children," a tale of parental experience, by B. A. Brooks; "Sketching in Water-Colors," by C. Hatton, being Volume VII. of the "Art Hand-books"; "Drawing in Black and White"—Charcoal, Crayon, Pencil, and Pen-and-Ink—by Susan N. Carter, being Volume VIII. of the "Art Hand-books"; "Sheaves," a volume of poems, by Harriette Converse; and "Songs of Lake Geneva," and other poems, by John Brayshaw Kaye.

The John W. Lovell Company, New York, have begun the issue in a cheap form of a series of fiction, under the general name of "Lovell's Library." Four volumes of this have been sent us—"The Abbé Constantin," by Halevy; "Freckles," a Southern novel, "by a new author, a Southern lady," Rebecca Fergus Radcliff, a pseudonym we presume; "The Tricks of the Greeks Unveiled," by Robert Houdin; and "They Were Married," by Besant and Rice. All these are in neat paper covers, the first three at 20 cents each, the last at 10 cents. The paper is fair and typography good. The same firm have begun the issue of a *Monthly Bulletin of New Publications*.

*Book News* is a new monthly, containing a list of new books kept for sale by John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, with a number of brief reviews extracted from leading critical journals. It is issued by the Book Department of Mr. Wanamaker's extensive stores.

Among the contents of the *Atlantic* for September is an article by General Alexander C. McClurg, on "The Last Chance of the Confederacy," describing a severe engagement between the troops under Joseph E. Johnston, and a part of Sherman's army, just before the very end of the war. The author's name is well known as part of the important publishing firm of Janson, McClurg & Co., of Chicago.

Howells's story, "A Modern Instance," will be completed in the October *Century*. It is a very strong piece of fiction—the most effective yet presented by its author.

A new British magazine is announced. The first number of *The Scottish Review* will be published at Paisley in November. It will be a quarterly, of the size of the *Edinburgh*, "the organ of no sect, party or school." Its contributors will include writers of the first eminence, both at home and abroad. Mr. Eugene L. Didier has been asked to write for one of the early numbers of the *Review*, an article on "The Scottish Race in America."

In the direction of consolidation, a recent announcement is that *Our Continent* has absorbed, by purchase, the good will of *Potter's American Monthly*. The latter magazine has been conducted with much energy by its proprietors, Messrs. John E. Potter & Co., for a number of years, and its discontinuance decreases by so much the literary showing of Philadelphia.

Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., New York, announce for publication, during September, a number of juvenile books, and new editions of Figuer's works, at reduced prices, and a volume, containing "Poems and Pictures of Life and Nature," with the title "The Changing Year."

In preparing the life of Daniel Macmillan, just published in London, Mr. Thomas Hughes has latterly had much assistance from Mr. Alexander Macmillan, who on the death of his brother in 1857 became the head of the well-known firm. The book will contain an account of the early struggles of the firm, which was founded in 1843, and of its connection with the Broad Church movement. Mr. Macmillan, who is now in his sixty-fifth year, has been much invigorated by a recent visit to the South of France.

Dr. Yavorski, the Russian physician, who attended the late Ameer Shere Ali, is about to publish an account of his journey in Central Asia.

Prince Bismarck's speeches made between 1879–1882, with explanatory notes by Herr J. Schmitz, have been published by Hermann Risel & Co.

The *Athenaeum* says that Prof. Max Müller is passing through the press a volume containing the lectures he delivered lately at Cambridge, likewise a new edition of his "Hibbert Lectures" and of the "Introduction to the Science of Religion."

The Russian ecclesiastical censor has interdicted the further publication of a series of sketches by Count Tolstoi, which were appearing in a Russian journal, and were intended to portray different phases of religious life.

#### ART NOTES.

THE Philadelphia Society of Artists are now preparing for their fourth annual exhibition of paintings. This will be held at their galleries, No. 1725 Chestnut Street, in a few weeks. It is announced that the success of their water color exhibition, held during April last, was so great as to cause the determination to hold a similar one each spring, in the future. It may be added, in this connection, that Mr. Philip B. Hahs, an artist of standing, and one of the directors of the Philadelphia Society, died a few days ago, in this city.



The principal contents of *The Portfolio*, in the August number, are a continuation of Mr. Hamerton's series on Autun, describing the great old cathedral; and an eighth instalment, by Mr. W. Chambers Lefroy, of his articles on "The Ruined Abbeys of Yorkshire." The three full-page illustrations are etchings: "Chelsea," by Charles J. Watson; "A Council of War," reproduced by A. and W. Dawson, from the pen-and-ink drawing by Sir John Gilbert, R. A.; and "Jervaulx Abbey," etched by Mr. Brunet-Debaines. (American publisher, J. W. Bouton, New York.)

The annual report of the National Gallery, London, for 1881, states the attendance of visitors, on the 208 public days at 958,800, and on the "students' days" (when there is a charge of sixpence for admission) 28,777, exclusive of students.

The new Exposition de l'Union Centrale, Paris, which is held in the Palais de l'Industrie, comprises the impression of Rembrandt's "Hundred-Guilder Piece," for which M. Dutuit gave 28,000 francs, and the renowned "Evangélaire d'Abbeville," illuminated on purple vellum, and said to have belonged to Charlemagne.

The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts will give prizes for the best pictures shown in the October exhibition. Next year three prizes of money and medals of gold, silver and bronze will be offered for oil-paintings on some general subject. The proposition is that an incident of the Revolution shall be prescribed.

It is announced in London that among the pictures that will be exhibited during the coming winter at the Royal Academy will be three interesting paintings that have long been in the possession of Mr. Tilton, the well-known American artist, residing in Rome. One of these is a *Danaë*, by Titian, a variation on the familiar compositions of that character; another a portion of a frieze painted on canvas by Titian, in his studio in his later years, at Venice; and a third a mature study of the Roman Campagna by Claude.

In his new novel, "Shandon Bells," William Black criticises the Scotch artist as an "impressionist," and this name is now applied in London to a certain class of painters, who are almost regarded as forming a school. *The Portfolio* says "it is now said that not only have we here in London Mr. Whistler to represent the canons of the clique, but that M. Tissot is an 'Impressionist.'" In the same paragraph it states that the Grosvenor Gallery, next winter, is expected to receive an exhibition of pictures by artists of this school, and mentioning that some typical examples from French studios have already been shown, it adds that: "Miss Carsalt, an American pupil, had a half-length of a pale-faced lady in a white hat, sitting in the sun in a garden-walk against the border of purple foliage plants; a picture of much skill and refinement, but apparently like the work of her master, painted with a palette-knife, rebellious against outline, and requiring of the spectator carefully to choose his place of observation—the farther off the better."

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

—William Henry Allen, M. D., LL. D., President of Girard College, Philadelphia, died in this city on Tuesday, August 29th, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The immediate cause of his death was Bright's disease. He was born in Readfield, now Manchester, Maine, March 27, 1808. Having been graduated from Bowdoin College, he was for three years instructor in Latin and Greek at Cazenovia Methodist Seminary in New York. Later he accepted the management of the High School at Augusta, Maine, a position he resigned to take the chair of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. In 1846 he was promoted to the chair of Philosophy in the same institution, and was acting President of the College during 1847-8. In 1849 he was chosen President of Girard College, continuing in that position for thirteen years, when he resigned for personal reasons. In 1866 he accepted the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, and the next year was prevailed upon to resume his old post as President of Girard College, and there he remained without intermission up to his death. For a time he was at the head of the American Bible Society, and was prominent always in the councils of the Methodist Episcopal Church. As an author he was known by many thoughtful papers on philosophical and educational matters. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Union College.

—The Maine election will be held next Monday week.

—The attempt of the authorities at Augusta, Me., to seize some barrels of beer which an express company had brought into the State, was successfully resisted by a mob.

—Hannibal Carter, a colored man of good record, announces himself as a candidate for Congress in the Holly Springs District of Mississippi, and will run as an Independent Republican candidate against General Chalmers and Mr. Van H. Manning, the present (Democratic) member.

—Mr. Boekel reports to the Courts that he sees reason to believe that Mr. Keely has discovered a new motive force, and asks further time to look into the matter; also another advance of money from the stockholders to enable Mr. Keely to construct a new machine.

—Dr. Musgrave, of the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Gillette, of the Baptist Church, and Prof. J. J. van Oosterzee, of the Reformed Church of Holland, have died recently.

—Earl Spencer declines to interfere with the infliction of the sentence imposed on Mr. Gray by the Dublin court.

—A company has been formed in Holland to dyke and drain the Zuyder Zee,—the largest operation in civil engineering that ever has been undertaken.

—An appeal to the American people in behalf of the suffering people of Iceland is published by Prof. Boyesen, of Columbia College, and others.

—A very serious disturbance between the Hindoos of Madras and the small minority of Moslems is reported. The Moslems have been treated with barbarity equal to the Bulgarian atrocities.

—The English authorities in Japan continue the studied discourtesy to American ships, etc., which they displayed during Gen. Grant's visit. Their own ships were ordered off on a cruise July 2d, to avoid any recognition of the American festivities on the 4th.

—The amount of 3½ per cent. bonds surrendered for 3 per cents., in order to secure the latest redemption, is estimated at \$300,000,000.

—The yellow fever has continued very bad at Matamoras and Brownsville, but has not been allowed to spread much beyond that locality.

—The Missouri Republican State Central Committee at St. Louis, on Thursday, the 24th ult., decided not to call a State Convention. The individual members of the minority, who say the voters in their districts are decidedly in favor of a convention, will ally themselves with the popular movement inaugurated at Jefferson City some days ago, and through which a call will be made independent of the State Convention.

—The Greenbackers of Kansas have nominated a State ticket, headed by Charles Robinson (the first Governor of the State) for Governor.

—The long strike of the operatives at the Harmony Mills, Cohoes, New York, ended with last week, the work-people giving way and resuming.

—Addison, on trial at Lunenburg Court-house, Va., for killing Garland, in a duel, was acquitted by the jury, on Thursday (24th ult.).

—In spite of a proclamation by the Governor of Iowa that the prohibitory amendment is adopted, the saloon keepers in the town of Missouri Valley, in Harrison county, openly carry on their business. The Prohibitionists doubt whether they can prosecute successfully, the Legislature having not yet passed a law to carry the amendment into effect. A test case has resulted in a complete victory for the saloon interests.

—During July last, 65,010 immigrants arrived in the customs districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia and San Francisco. The number arriving in July of last year was 56,607.

—The State Department was informed on Saturday by Minister Lowell that O'Mahoney, one of the "suspects," had been released by the British authorities. The case of Brophy was still under consideration.

—The Republicans of Michigan held their State Convention on Wednesday and renominated Governor Jerome, and a full ticket.

—The Republican Convention of California met at Sacramento, Wednesday, and after organizing adjourned until next day.

—A large Republican meeting was held Wednesday at Lake Maranook, Maine, ex-Secretary Blaine presiding. Speeches were made by Senator Miller, of New York; Frederick Robie, candidate for Governor of Maine; ex-Secretary Blaine, Commissioner Loring and others. Excursion trains were run to the Lake from different parts of the State, and it is estimated that there were 25,000 persons present.

#### DRIFT.

—The largest subvention granted to any German theatre is given at Dresden—\$150,000 with the house and orchestra. The royal Theatre at Berlin receives \$100,000; Brunswick, \$65,000; Cassel, \$50,000; Frankfort-on-Main, \$5,000. At Leipzig and Cologne only the theatre, gas, scenery and costumes are given. At Carlsruhe no subsidy is given, but any deficit is paid.

—A noteworthy fact of the census statistics is the distribution of the sexes in city and country populations. In the aggregate of the nation the males exceed the females by nearly a million; yet in the fifty largest cities there are several hundred thousand fewer males than females. An explanation assigned is that the larger cities attract women by the amount and variety of manufacturing work they furnish, while the roving dispositions of men lead them to new places in search of the means of livelihood.

—Baron Wilhelm Rothschild, of Frankfort, returned his last year's income at £239,400, while his brother, Baron Meyer Carl, confessed to £228,000. The amount of their income tax exceeded £14,000.

—This is a most interesting and very pathetic paragraph in the article on "The South," in the September *Atlantic Monthly*: "Among the most important features of the educational work now going on in the South is one which, from its nature, can have little public recognition. I refer to the personal missionary efforts of the women of the leading white families for the improvement of the common people of both races in their own communities. In many places where the men are discouraged and depressed by the greatness of the work which needs to be done for the people around them, the feebleness of their resources, and the unfavorable conditions under which all such efforts must be made, there are a few women who feel that something must be done, and who are circulating every scrap of reading matter that they can obtain; are advising, instructing, and encouraging the colored girls whenever they can obtain any hold upon them; are trying to inspire and strengthen the young men of both races to resist the evil influences about them; and are, in short, reconstructing society by the old, slow, best method of personal effort and influence. I have rarely found anywhere earnestness greater than theirs, or a clearer sense of the dangers to society from ignorance and immorality. The appalling magnitude of the evils against which they contend, and the pathetic slenderness of their means of warfare, would deeply impress any thoughtful person who could observe and measure them, as I had opportunity to do in many places."

—In a paper on "Remains of the Mound Builders in Louisiana," published in the New Orleans *Picayune*, Mr. Charles Dimitry suggests that the mysterious pre-historic earthworks of the Mississippi Valley were constructed as refuges during the extensive periodical inundations of ancient times. He points out that none of those works occur on the lowest of the river terraces which mark the subsidence of the Western streams.

—Liszt's "St. Elizabeth" was performed with great success, at the Zurich musical festival for the first time. Saint Saën's new cantata "La Lyre et la Harpe" was also well received.

—Joachim Raff has left symphonies named after the four seasons, which will shortly be published by Lieget, of Leipzig.

—Wagner's operas have certainly called general attention to the old legends of Germany's earliest poets. A new monograph on the "Parsifal" of Wolfram von Eschenbach has been written, and dedicated to Wagner, by W. Meyes Markau.

—Wagner, it is stated, has sold the score of "Parsifal" to the well-known house of Schott, of Mayence, for £9,500.

—A new and severe law respecting unauthorized performances of copyright musical compositions is about to come into force in Italy. Offenders will be subjected to heavy fines, in addition to the fees payable to the holders of the performing rights of musical and operatic works.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

## THE CASE OF GENERAL WARREN.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN:

THE Warren Case, so well stated in THE AMERICAN of the 19th instant, attracts wide attention. It is not one of the quarrels that marked the history of the Army of the Potomac, not like the question of McClellan's want of support from the Administration, or of the mistaken trust put in Pope by the authorities at Washington, or of the undue estimate of Burnside's qualities, or of the causes of Hooker's removal. It belongs rather to that sort of hostility which met Meade at every stage of his career, from his victory at Gettysburg through the long series of difficult operations finally crowned by the final surrender of Appomattox. Meade himself bore with splendid magnanimity the unmerited reproaches of the civilians in Congress, and of those of his subordinates who sought to atone for their own deficiencies by carping at his conduct of the Army of the Potomac and of the operations intrusted to his execution. If he failed to make a full and complete record of his own personal share in the campaigns in which he led that army, it was as much out of tenderness for those who had served under him and had fallen short of his own high standard of duty, as of regard for the officers who, by virtue of superior rank, got the credit of operations which were largely his.

It can never be sufficiently regretted that General Meade did not write a full, complete and exhaustive account of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, from the time he took command of it until the close of the war. It would undoubtedly have settled many vexed questions, still left open for discussion, and it would forever have disposed of that mass of inconsistencies which still stands for history, in the Reports of the Committee of Congress on the Conduct of the War. The legends that are gathered together in the bulky volumes so well known to collectors of war histories, are repeated in a variety of forms, but many of them are little better than the outpouring of personal grievances and the wordy defence made by those who made up for successes in the field by gaining victories on paper and by demonstrating in the comfortable seclusion of the committee room the way in which armies ought to have been fought and operations conducted, to the satisfaction of sympathizing politicians. Thomas, like Meade, was content with doing his duty in the field, and had no fancy for fighting his battles over again on paper, or clamoring for the well-deserved honors that passed over his head to fall upon those who, whatever their merits in the field, had the still greater good fortune to belong to the dominant party in power. Meade, Thomas and Warren will remain as three soldiers whose deserts were far greater than their rewards. The honors that fell to Grant and Sherman and Sheridan have united the three in a sort of common halo, and they stand together in public estimation as the three great leaders of the war. It is hard to anticipate the final verdict of history, but it is not too soon now to claim for Meade and Thomas and Warren the special distinction of which they were denied the enjoyment in their lives. Thomas has found an undying monument in the intense affection of his soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland. Meade will forever be borne in mind by the Army of the Potomac.

Philadelphia, August 24.

## FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, August 31.

THE midsummer dullness in the stock markets, that had continued up to the close of last week, has been relieved, within the last few days, and both in New York and Philadelphia, yesterday, there was more activity. In general, the situation of affairs shows no material change. No shipments of specie, except silver, have been made. The favorable crop reports are maintained, and it is insisted in some quarters that the wheat yield will amount to nearly 600 millions of bushels, against 498 millions in 1880, the largest crop the country ever produced. It is certain that, whether this be an excessive estimate or not, the crop is unprecedentedly large. Corn has grown well, and if the frosts do not fall earlier than usual, the yield will be good. Railroad earnings are much improved, and the statement of the Pennsylvania, for July, was regarded as a remarkable showing. Against all this, however, the unfavorable facts appear that our imports continue enormous, and our exports show slight increase.

The closing prices (sales,) of leading shares in the Philadelphia market, yesterday, were as follows: Northern Central Railroad, (buyer 3 days,) 53¼; Northern Pacific, 50½; ditto, preferred, 92¾; Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroad, (seller 15 days,) 21½; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, (buyer 3 days,) 30¾; Camden and Atlantic, preferred, 50; Pennsylvania Railroad, (buyer 3 days,) 62¾; Lehigh Navigation, 43¾; United Companies of New Jersey, 190½; Philadelphia and Erie, 17½; Insurance Company of North America, 31¾; People's Passenger Railway, 18.

The closing prices of principal stocks in the New York market, yesterday, were as follows:

Chicago and Northwestern, common, 145; Chicago and Northwestern, preferred, 169½; Canada Southern, 63¼; Central Pacific, 93¾; Colorado Coal, 42½; Columbus, C. and I. C., 13¼; Delaware and Hudson, 115¼; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 144¾; Denver and Rio Grande, 57¾; Erie and Western, 39¼; East Tennessee, common, 11; East Tennessee, preferred, 18½; Hannibal and St. Joseph, common, 85; Hannibal and St. Joseph, preferred, 93½; Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, 45; Kansas and Texas, 39¼; Lake Shore and M. Southern, 112¾; Louisville and Nashville, 72½; Michigan Central, 98¾; M. & St. Paul, 123¾; Milwaukee and St. Paul, preferred, 136½; Mobile and Ohio, 22¾; Manhattan Railway, 53; Metropolitan Elevated Railway, 89; Missouri Pacific, 108½; Milwaukee and Lake Shore, 57; Memphis and Charleston, 59; New York Central, 134¾; New York, Lake Erie and Western, 39¾; Norfolk and Western, preferred, 56¾; New York, Ontario and Western, 26¾; New Jersey Central, 77¼; Nashville

and Chattanooga, 62; Ohio and Mississippi, 38½; Ohio Central, 17½; Pacific Mail, 44½; Peoria, Decatur and Ev., 35½; Rochester and Pittsburg, 27½; Richmond and Danville, 116; St. Paul and Omaha, 54¾; St. Paul and Omaha, preferred, 112¾; Texas Pacific, 51½; Union Pacific, 116¼; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, 37; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, preferred, 66¾; West. Union, 90½.

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the New York market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5s, 1881, con., 3½	101	101¼
United States 4½s, 1891, registered, . . . .	113¾	113¾
United States 4½s, 1891, coupon, . . . .	114¾	114¾
United States 4s, 1907, registered, . . . .	119¾	120
United States 4s, 1907, coupon, . . . .	119¾	120
United States currency 6s, 1895, . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1896, . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1897, . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1898, . . . .	130	
United States currency 6s, 1899, . . . .	130	

The statement of the New York banks, on Saturday last, showed a loss in surplus of \$756,100, but they still held \$1,131,025, in excess of legal requirements. The principal items in their statement were:

	August 19.	August 26.	Differences.
Loans, . . . .	\$338,415,400	\$335,746,600	Dec. \$2,668,800
Specie, . . . .	59,338,300	57,195,400	Dec. 2,142,900
Legal tenders, . . . .	22,963,300	22,748,400	Dec. 214,900
Deposits, . . . .	321,657,900	315,251,100	Dec. 6,406,800
Circulation, . . . .	18,131,000	18,203,100	Inc. 72,100

The Philadelphia bank statement for the same date also showed a decrease in reserve, though of less amount. Its principal items were:

	August 19.	August 26.	Differences.
Loans, . . . .	\$76,723,326	\$77,294,750	Inc. \$571,424
Reserve, . . . .	19,648,749	\$19,431,743	Dec. 217,006
Deposits, . . . .	54,353,254	54,743,675	Inc. 390,421
Circulation, . . . .	9,418,470	9,455,656	Inc. 37,186
Clearings, . . . .	48,238,615	43,947,612	Dec. 4,291,003
Balances, . . . .	7,410,651	6,523,238	Dec. 887,413

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Tuesday, issued his call, the 116th, for the payment of bonds, embracing the remainder of the 6 per cents. (continued at 3½), issued under the law of March 3, 1863. The amount will be about three and a half millions of dollars.

The business of the port of New York for the present year, up to the close of last week, has been highly unfavorable to this country, in the showing of the balances. For the thirty-four weeks of 1882, the exports, other than specie, have been \$213,027,464, a decrease of \$36,661,521, compared with the corresponding time of last year; while the imports have been \$332,002,515, an increase of \$47,358,278. Thus the net change against the country, in the movement of foreign trade at that port has been 84 millions of dollars. To offset it, the movement of specie has been of the opposite character. The imports, in the corresponding time of 1881, were \$32,120,402, while this year they are but \$2,383,486; and the exports of specie, which were but \$7,451,821, in the thirty-four weeks of 1881, have now been \$42,218,598. In other words, the net specie import for the thirty-four weeks of last year was \$24,668,581, while this year the net export has been \$39,835,112—showing a change against us of about 64½ millions of dollars.

A circular announcing the suspension of the exchange of 3½ per cent. bonds into 3 per cents., from September 20th until November 1st, in order to allow the preparation of schedules and interest checks for the registered 3½ per cents., etc., was issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, on Wednesday.

The slowness with which "called" bonds are presented for redemption to the United States Treasury is remarkable. On Wednesday, Secretary Folger made the following statement: "It is suggested in financial circles that the method of the Treasury Department in making monthly calls of bonds for redemption is ill-advised, and that it would be better, because less disturbing to monetary affairs, to make the calls weekly. The suggestion is not made with a full knowledge of the facts. Though the calls have been made monthly, the practical result has been that so far from the bonds being presented for payment on the day or near the day named therefor, presentation of them has been distributed over weeks after that day. So that in fact the payments have been made from week to week, or rather from day to day. Take the 112th call for \$15,000,000 for example. It was due the 7th of June, 1882. On that day there was paid \$6,330,500. On the 9th of June a little over \$2,000,000 more had been paid. On the 17th of June a million and a quarter more. On the 26th of June a like increase. On the 6th of July a quarter of a million more. On August 1st a million more. On August 5th a million more; and now on the 30th of August there are nearly two millions yet unpaid."

The statistics of the foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, have now been completed. They make the following showing:

The imports of merchandise for the month of June, 1882, were: Dutiable, \$44,445,853; free of duty, \$18,243,796; total, \$62,689,649. The total imports for June, 1881, were \$58,920,809; excess for June, 1882, \$5,768,840. The imports for the twelve months ended June 30, 1882, were: Dutiable, \$514,060,567; free of duty, \$210,579,007; total, \$724,639,574. The total imports for the twelve months ended June 30, 1881, were \$642,664,628. Excess for the twelve months ended June 30, 1882, \$81,974,946. The exports of domestic merchandise for the month of June, 1882, were \$49,629,759, and for the month of June, 1881, \$61,976,967. Decrease for June, 1882, \$12,347,208. The exports of domestic merchandise for the twelve months ended June 30, 1882, were \$733,239,732, and for the corresponding period of 1881, \$883,925,947. Decrease for the twelve months ended June 30, 1882, \$150,686,215.



# THE AMERICAN.

A NATIONAL JOURNAL OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ART AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY EDITION, on Saturdays.  
MONTHLY EDITION, (successor to STODDART'S REVIEW.)

Business and Editorial Offices, No. 1018 Chestnut St.  
Philadelphia. New York Office, No. 16 East 14th Street.

THE AMERICAN COMPANY, (Limited,) Proprietors.

## CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER:

	PAGE
CONTRIBUTORS TO THE AMERICAN,	321
REVIEW OF THE WEEK,	321
EDITORIAL:	
Free Thought and Free-Thinkers,	325
WEEKLY NOTES,	326
SPECIAL ARTICLES:	
Gibraltar's English History,	326
Kristian Elster,	327
SCIENCE:	
Tracts of the Anti-Vaccination Movement,	328
CORRESPONDENCE:	
Sumptuary Art in England,	329
LITERATURE:	
Stauffer's Collection of Odd Facts,	330
Björnsen's "Bridal March,"	331
AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS,	332
ART NOTES,	332
NEWS SUMMARY,	333
DRIFT,	333
COMMUNICATION:	
The case of General Warren,	334
FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW,	334

## SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISING.

The Weekly Edition, \$3.00 per annum.  
The Monthly Edition, \$1.00 per annum.  
Advertising rates furnished on application.  
Please address all mail communications to Post Office Box 1000. (Notice is particularly called to the fact that the offices of THE AMERICAN are now removed from No. 726 to 1018 Chestnut Street.)  
Checks, Postal Orders, etc., should be drawn to the order of Howard M. Jenkins, Treasurer.  
Address, P. O. Box 1000, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter.

25,000 VOLUMES OF OLD, RARE AND STANDARD BOOKS, at low prices. Catalogue sent free on application.

JORDAN BROS.,  
702 Market St., Philadelphia.

## Shenandoah Valley Railroad.

The Great Trunk Line to the South-West.

Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, Knoxville, Atlanta, Chattanooga, Memphis.

New Orleans Express leaves New York 7.55 P. M.  
Philadelphia, 11.20 P. M. Harrisburg 3.20 A. M.  
Memphis Express leaves New York 4.30 A. M.  
Philadelphia 8.10 A. M. Harrisburg 11.25 A. M.  
Pullman Sleeper—New York to Chattanooga; Roanoke to New Orleans. On New Orleans Express.  
Parlor Car—Philadelphia to Luray, Leighton Sleeper—Luray to Memphis. On Memphis Express.

The only route to the peerless

### CAVERNS OF LURAY,

the only Caverns in the world illuminated by the ELECTRIC LIGHT.

### NATURAL BRIDGE OF VIRGINIA,

one of the remarkable freaks of nature of America, And popular and favorite route to the

### VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

QUICK TRANSIT. SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS. NO DUST.

Ask for Tickets via Shenandoah Valley R. R.  
HENRY FINK, Gen'l Man'gr, Lynchburg, Va.  
JOSEPH H. SANDS, Sup't, Hagerstown, Md.  
C. P. HATCH, G. F. & P. Agt., Lynchburg, Va.

JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.

## Faultless Clothing.

A full stock at all seasons of the year Ready Made, and all the best kinds of materials on hand to make to order. A suit in 12 hours at this season of the year.

JOHN WANAMAKER & Co.

818, 820 and 822 Chestnut Street.

## A. G. CLEMMER & CO.'S Piano and Organ Hall,

1300 Chestnut Street.

—PIANOS BY—

HALLET & DAVIS CO.

IVERS & POND CO.

VOSE & SONS.

CALEBERG & VAUPEL.

—ORGANS BY—

GEO. WOODS & CO.

TAYLOR & FARLEY.

MILLER CO.

STAR PARLOR CO.

Particular attention is asked to the HALLET & DAVIS Upright Pianos. An examination will prove that they excel in tone, touch, durability and appearance.

IVERS & POND'S Pianos, although new claimants here, have an established reputation at home and will certainly give satisfaction abroad. Our stock is the finest, variety the largest, prices most moderate.

A. G. CLEMMER & Co.,

1300 CHESTNUT STREET.

## Red Sulphur Springs, WEST VIRGINIA.

Famous for years, and unequalled as a MINERAL WATER AND SPECIFIC, in most forms of Bronchial or Throat diseases, Hemorrhages of the Lungs, Tubercular Consumption and Pulmonary Affections in general. Also in Hypertrophy or Morbid Enlargement of the Heart.

The Springs, which are 1250 feet above the level of the sea, are reached from Lowell, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Carriages are in readiness on the arrival of the morning train. Circulars and other information in relation to the water may be obtained by addressing CLAVIS & MORTON, Proprietors, Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe County, Virginia.

## WASHINGTON HOTEL,

R. W. FARR, MANAGER,

CHESTNUT STREET ABOVE SEVENTH,  
PHILADELPHIA.

RATES, \$2.50 Per Day.

OFFICE CLERKS: Henry Krognan, J. E. Birchinnell. Special Rates to parties remaining over ten days, according to location of rooms.

# THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST,

SAFE DEPOSIT, AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF MARBLE-FRONT BRICK BUILDING  
Nos. 413, 415 and 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000 FULL PAID.

Established for the settlement of Estates, either as Executor, Administrator, or under assignment, and for the Execution of Trusts, also for the Safe-keeping of Securities and Valuables, and the Renting of Small Private Safes in its Indestructible Vaults.

J. L. ERRINGER, President. EDWARD S. HANDY, Vice-President. WILLIAM L. DUBOIS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

### DIRECTORS.

THOMAS ROBINS,  
JAMES M. AERTSEN,  
HON. WM. A. PORTER,  
AUGUSTUS HEATON,  
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,

JAMES L. CLAGHORN,  
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,  
DANIEL B. CUMMINS,  
EDWARD S. HANDY,  
ALEXANDER BROWN.

EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND  
BENJ. B. COMEGYS,  
R. P. McCULLAGH,  
WILLIAM S. GRANT

## NOW READY

A NEW EDITION OF

## THE BOYS OF '61,

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS.

Six Editions sold in Six Months. Price, \$2.50

## SIX GIRLS.—A charming book for Girls.

By FANNIE BELLE IRVING. Beautiful designs by Merrill the illustrator of the holiday edition of "Little Women." 1 vol., 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

This is of the "Little Women" order of books, a kind of literature we cannot have too much of. It is undoubtedly a girl's book. It presents life from a girl's standpoint, and is the kind of reading that is interesting for girls and good for them. Its sweetness, purity and naturalness, should make it imperishable,—one of the books which "will sell and live."—It has more humor than pathos; more joy than sorrow; more wholesome, living philosophy, than splendid logic or fine-spun phraseology; and more nature than art. It deals in no feverish emotions, and sets forth no highly-colored romance. It is only a beautiful story of a beautiful home, that is, a home made beautiful by affection and industry.—*Gertrude Garrison.*

For sale at all booksellers, or sent post-paid on receipt of price by

ESTES & LAURIAT, Publishers,

299, 301, 303, 305 Washington St.,  
BOSTON.

## The Wharton Railroad Switch Co.

ABRAHAM BARKER, Pres.

WM. WHARTON, JR., Supt.

WHARTON BARKER, Treas.

## SAFETY RAILROAD SWITCH,

—WITH—

## MAIN TRACK UNBROKEN.

Railroad Crossings, Frogs, and

other Railroad Supplies.

Manufactured by

## THE WHARTON RAILROAD SWITCH CO.

Office, 28 South Third Street,

Works, 23d and Washington Ave.

PHILADELPHIA.

## THE COLONNADE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Furnished with all Modern Improvements,  
Including Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.

C. A. RINES,

Formerly of Washington, D. C.

JAMES P. WOOD & CO.,  
STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING,  
Wood's American Kitchen Range,  
39 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. 927 CHESTNUT ST.

## Pennsylvania Conservatory

## UNIVERSAL EDUCATION,

FOR PATRONS AND PUPILS OF BOTH SEXES,  
AT ANY AGE.

### SIX DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS:

Department of General Education, Department of Music, Department of Business Education, Department of Elocution and Oratory, Department of Singing, Department of Ancient and Modern Languages, (Special Department of Vocal Defects and Impediments of Speech.)

Each Department furnishes three independent courses of study, each course complete in itself, and affording to patrons and pupils of both sexes, at any age, a most careful discipline and thoroughly systematic training in the studies pursued therein. Those not wishing to pursue any regular course of study, are privileged to select such studies as they wish, and pursue the same either in class or private. The Conservatory offers unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a broad and liberal education in the various departments of Business and Finance, the Arts, Sciences, Mathematics, all Languages (ancient and modern), and Literatures, together with the various artistic Vocal, Instrumental and Elocutionary accomplishments at most reasonable rates of tuition. Students carefully prepared for admittance to any College or University in the United States or Europe. Patrons and pupils received in any of the departments at any time during the year. Circular of general information sent free upon application.

### PENNSYLVANIA CONSERVATORY,

927 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

## The Stolen White Elephant, etc.

By MARK TWAIN.

1 vol. 16mo, \$1.25.

"The book is characteristic in all its parts, and will be not only necessary to those who desire a complete collection of the writings of this unique humorist, but will be valuable as representing him in all the versatility of his literary work."—*Boston Gazette.*

"In this last volume the reader will find much that shows Twain at his best, and there is not a dull page in the book. It is a most agreeable companion, and will be found a very welcome one at sea-shore or mountain."—*Indianapolis Herald.*

"For clever satire and burlesque, for broad exaggeration and for certain naive and apparently unconscious ignorance that becomes perfect the most absurd humor, these stories must be regarded as without rivals in the literature of the day."—*Boston Post.*

JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.,

BOSTON.

## THE GREAT PARK ROW FIRE.

New York City, January 21, 1882.

The severest test ever known in N. Y. City.

Every MARVIN Safe, ten in all preserved its contents. "All three of our Marvin Safes fell from third floor. They have been red hot and handles were melted off from each one of them."

MUNN & CO., Prop'r's *Scientific American*. "Both our Marvin Safes fell from third floor. Wrought iron frame partly melted. Contents saved."

N. Y. Observer. "My Marvin Safe fell from fourth floor. Very severe heat. Contents preserved." A. J. TODD. "My safe (Marvin's) fell from fourth floor, and shows evidence of intense heat. Everything intact."

MANUFACTURER & BUILDER. "Cast iron feet on my Marvin Safe were melted, yet contents came out fresh and bright."

CHAS. H. NASH.

"My Marvin's Safe extremely hot for two days. Contents O. K." WILLY WALLACH.

"Our safe fell from third story, but contents are all right."

N. TIBBALS & SON.

"An extreme test for my Marvin Safe, but it withstood it."

REV. E. D. G. PRIME. Marvin's Safes have BEST record during past forty years. They contain many modern and valuable improvements, and are acknowledged by SCIENTISTS who have investigated the subject to possess more merit than safes of any other make.

### MARVIN SAFE COMPANY,

365 Broadway, New York. 623 Chestnut St. Phila.

JNO. C. CORNELIUS. A. G. HETHERINGTON  
CHAS. E. CORNELIUS.

**CORNELIUS & CO.**  
Artistic Gas Fixtures,  
Unique Metal Work,  
CHOICE PORCELAIN, BRONZE AND BRASS  
LAMPS AND READING-STANDS,  
No. 1332 CHESTNUT ST.,  
(Opposite U. S. Mint.)  
PHILADELPHIA.

—THE—

**WILLIAM CRAMP & SONS**  
SHIP AND ENGINE  
BUILDING CO.,  
PHILADELPHIA.

**PENNA. STEEL CO.,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
STEEL RAILS,  
RAILWAY FROGS, CROSSINGS AND  
SWITCHES.  
Billets, Slabs and Forgings of Open  
Hearth and Bessemer Steel.  
Works at STEELTON, DAUPHIN CO., PENNA.  
OFFICE: 208 SOUTH FOURTH ST.,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**WM. SELLERS & Co.,**  
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF  
MACHINE TOOLS,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**JOHN PARKER JR. & CO.**  
20 SOUTH EIGHTH ST.,  
Above Chestnut,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
LADIES'

**FINE CUSTOM SHOES**  
Ready-made and made to measure.

—SPECIAL AGENTS FOR—  
EDWIN C. BURT'S FINE SHOES.



21 & 23 South Sixth St., & S. E. Cor. of Delaware Avenue & Arch Street, Phila.

FOUNDED 1784.

Everything of the best for the Farm, Garden or Country-Seat. Over 1500 acres under cultivation, growing Landreth's Garden Seeds. Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for 1882, with catalogue of seeds and directions for culture, in English and German, free to all applicants.

**Haverford College**, on Pa. R.

R., nine miles from Philadelphia. THOMAS CHASE, LL. D. (Harv.), President. Under care of Friends: all denominations admitted. Examinations for Admission, ninth month, (Sept. 12th.) Classical and Scientific Courses.

Apply to  
Prof. ALLEN C. THOMAS,  
Haverford College P. O., Pa.

READY AUGUST 3d.

THE QUEER. THE QUAIN.  
THE QUIZZICLE.

By FRANK H. STAUFFER. 8vo, cloth, pp. 366, (with complete index) \$2.50.

A book containing hundreds of curious and out-of-the-way subjects brought together after much research and here placed in an interesting and agreeable form.

\*Sent to any address, postpaid, on receipt of price by

ROBERT A. TRIPPLE, Publisher,  
15 and 17 N. Thirteenth St., Philadelphia.

**Wm. F. Murphy's Sons,**  
STATIONERS, BLANK-BOOK  
MAKERS, PRINTERS,  
No. 509 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

**THE GIRARD**  
Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Co.  
of Philadelphia.  
Office, 2020 CHESTNUT ST.  
Incorporated 1836. Charter Perpetual.  
CAPITAL, \$450,000. SURPLUS, \$827,338  
(By Report of State Insurance Department, 1880.)  
President, THOMAS RIDGWAY.  
Vice-President, JOHN B. GARRETT.  
Treasurer, HENRY TATNALL.  
Actuary, WILLIAM P. HOUSTON

**BARKER BROTHERS & Co.,**  
Bankers and Brokers,  
28 SOUTH THIRD STREET,  
Philadelphia.

Execute orders for Stocks, Bonds,  
allow Interest on Deposits, and trans-  
act a general Banking and Brokerage  
Business.

**To Advertisers:**

JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING PAYS.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY  
OFFERS HIS SERVICES AS A

GENERAL ADVERTISING AGENT.

Business men will save TIME and MONEY by en-  
trusting their advertising to a reliable and experienced  
agent. Address,

H. W. CROTZER,  
P. O. Box 2445. PHILADELPHIA.

**RUBBER GOODS.**  
Gossamer Waterproof Garments, Heavy  
Clothing, Hose, Belting, Steam  
Packing etc.  
Wholesale and Retail.  
**R. LEVICK'S SON & CO.,**  
Agency Nat. Rubber Co. 724 Chestnut St., Phila.

**IN PRESS.**

TO BE PUBLISHED EARLY IN SEPTEMBER,  
VOLUME XIV.

(KAO-LON).

AMERICAN REPRINT  
ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,  
NINTH EDITION.

CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING LEADING ARTICLES:

KASHMIR. Gen. R. MacLagan, R. E.  
KEATS. Algernon C. Swinburne.  
KEBLE. Principal J. C. Shairp, LL. D.  
KENTUCKY. J. K. Procter.  
KHIVA. Major F. C. H. Clarke, R.A.  
KINGS, BOOKS OF. Rev. W. Robertson Smith,  
LL. D.  
KINGSLEY. C. Kegan Paul.  
KIRGHIZ. A. H. Keane.  
KNIGHTHOOD. F. Drummond.  
KNOX. Rev. Charles G. McCrie.  
KURDISTAN. Sir H. C. Rawlinson.  
LABOUR AND LABOUR LAWS. J. E. Davis  
LABRADOR. Rev. M. Harvey.  
LACE. A. S. Cole.  
LA FAYETTE. Hon. John Bigelow.  
LA FONTAINE. George Saintsbury.  
LAGRANGE. Miss A. M. Clerke.  
LAHORE. Gen. MacLagan.  
LAKE. J. Y. Buchanan.  
LAKE DWELLING. J. Anderson, LL. D.  
LAMAISM. T. W. Rhys Davids LL. D.  
LAMARK. Prof. Cleland.  
LAMBERT. F. W. Cornish.  
LAMENTATIONS. Rev. W. R. Smith, LL. D.  
LAMP. Jas. Paton and A. S. Murray.  
LANCASTER, HOUSE OF. J. Gardner.  
LANDLORD AND TENANT. Prof. Edmund  
Robertson.  
LANDOR. A. C. Swinburne.  
LANDSEER. F. G. Stephens.  
LANFRANC. Rev. J. S. Black.  
LANGLAND. Prof. W. W. Skeat.  
LANGUEDOC. Walter Besant.  
LAOCOON. A. S. Murray.  
LAO-TSZE. Prof. J. Legge.  
LAPIDARY. Frank Rutley.  
LAPLACE. Miss A. M. Clerke.  
LAPLAND. H. A. Webster.  
LARCH. C. Pierpoint Johnson.  
LARK. Prof. Alfred Newton.  
LATHE. Prof. C. P. B. Shelley.  
LATIN LANGUAGE. Prof. A. S. Wilkins.  
LATIUM. E. H. Bunbury.  
LAW. Prof. E. Robertson.  
LAW, JOHN. Francis Watt.  
LEAD. Prof. W. Dittmar.  
LEATHER. James Paton.  
LEBANON. Prof. A. Socin.  
LEECH. Dr. W. C. McIntosh.  
LEEDS. T. W. Reid.  
LEGERDEMAIN. Prof. E. H. Palmer.  
LEIBNITZ. W. R. Sorley.

LEIGHTON. J. Taylor Brown.  
LEMON. E. M. Holmes.  
LEM. R. Prof. W. H. Flower.  
LEONARDO. Prof. Sidney Colvin.  
LEOPARDI. Richard Garnett.  
LEPROSY. Dr. Charles Creighton.  
LE SAGE. George Saintsbury.  
LESSING. James Sims.  
LEVITES. Rev. W. R. Smith, LL. D.  
LEWES. G. H. James Sully.  
LEYDEN, JOHN. Rev. Walter C. Smith, D.D.  
LHASA. Col. Henry Yule, C.B.  
LIBEL. Alexander Gibson.  
LIBRARIES. H. R. Tedder and E. C. Thomas.  
LICHENS. Rev. James M. Crombie.  
LIEBIG. Prof. A. Crum Brown.  
LIFEBOAT. R. M. Ballantyne.  
LIFTS. Prof. R. H. Smith.  
LIGHT. Prof. P. G. Tait.  
LIGHTHOUSE. Thos. Stevenson, C.E.  
LIGHTING. John Hopkinson, C.E.  
LIGUORI. Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale.  
LILLE. Gaston Meissas.  
LINCOLN. C. H. Coote.  
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Col. J. G. Nicolay.  
LINEN. James Paton.  
LINÆUS. B. D. Jackson.  
LION. Prof. Flower.  
LIQUOR LAWS. W. C. Smith, LL. B.  
LISBON. J. Y. Johnson.  
LITHOGRAPHY. Geo. Reid, R. S. A.  
LITHUANIANS. P. A. Kropotkin.  
LITTLETON. Kenelm E. Digby.  
LITURGY. Rev. F. E. Warren.  
LIVERPOOL. Sir J. A. Picton.  
LIVERWORTS. Dr. B. Carrington.  
LIVINGSTONE. J. S. Keltie.  
LIVY. H. F. Peiham.  
LIZARD. Dr. Albert Gunther.  
LOCK. Sir Edmund Beckett, Bart.  
LOCKE. Prof. A. C. Fraser.  
LOCKHART. Lady Eastlake.  
LOCUST. R. M'Laughlan.  
LOG. Captain Moriarty, R. N., C. B.  
LOGARITHMS. J. W. L. Glaisher.  
LOGIC. Prof. R. Adamson.  
LOGOS. Prof. S. D. F. Salmond, D. D.  
LOLLARDS. Prof. T. M. Lindsay, D. D.  
LOMBARDS. Very Rev. Dean Church.  
LONDON. T. F. Henderson and H. B. Wheat-  
ley.  
LONGEVITY. Prof. J. G. M'Kendrick.  
LONGFELLOW. Thomas Davidson.

LONGINUS. Prof. W. D. Geddes.

IT COSTS YOU NOTHING.  
MUSICAL ECHOES

Sent gratis to any address, together with a catalogue  
of the latest and very best music. If you are at all  
interested in music, send AT ONCE to

**LEE & WALKER,**  
1113 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

**NEW FRENCH BOOKS**  
A large stock just received and always on hand.  
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS.

INCLUDING THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.  
ROBERT A. TRIPPLE, Importer,  
15 and 17 North Thirteenth St., Philadelphia.  
SECOND-HAND BOOK STORE.

**EYESIGHT**

Students, literary men and others wishing to pre-  
serve their eyesight, should send for Dr. Geo. C. Har-  
lan's EYESIGHT and HOW TO CARE FOR IT. Price,  
paper, 30c., cloth, 50c., postage prepaid.  
Send for catalogue.

P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Publishers  
and Booksellers,  
1012 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

EDINBURGH REVIEW. } \$2.50 each  
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, } or all  
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, } for \$8.00.  
BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW, }  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, \$3.00.  
FOUR REVIEWS AND BLACKWOOD, \$10.00.  
LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO.,  
41 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK CITY.

**FRANK TOOMEY,**  
Agent for the Sale of the  
Genuine



**Baxter**  
Steam  
Engine

AND COLT'S DISC ENGINE,  
HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL and MARINE EN-  
GINES and BOILERS.

Yacht Engines a Specialty,  
Farm Engines.

**MACHINISTS' TOOLS,**  
Niagara Steam Pumps and Machinery of  
all kinds, Belting, Shafting and Pul-  
leys and General Supplies.

131 NORTH THIRD STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**BABCOCK & WILCOX WATER-TUBE  
STEAM BOILERS.**  
Adapted for all purposes. Safe from Explosions  
Centennial Exposition Medal awarded this Boiler  
for highest economy and efficiency on test.  
Illustrated circulars and other desired information  
promptly furnished.  
**BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.,**  
80 Courtlandt St., New York.